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AVIATION CODE IS SOUGHT TO SOLVE TANGLE

Uniform Regulations to Be Considered at Parley Called by Lamont

STATES NOW ENFORCE OWN SETS OF RULES

Representatives From Each to Talk With Experts at Meeting in Washington

What are the problems facing the nation-wide aviation conference called by the Secretary of Commerce? This question is answered in the following article by the aviation editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Crossing a state boundary, the airplane pilot today may well ponder what to do next. Each state has developed its own air regulations. How high must the pilot fly? Must he circle to right or to left when entering the airport? Dozens of rules governing the same maneuver almost force the transcontinental pilot to carry a law library.

Such are the complexities which have prompted Robert P. Lamont, United States Secretary of Commerce, to put his thumb into the automobile traffic jam and pull out a plum for aviation. Mr. Lamont has seen the tangles brought about on the highways by varying regulations.

He wants to prevent similar difficulties in the air. As the result, each state has been invited to send two representatives to Washington, D. C., Dec. 16 and 17. They will put their feet under the same table with the purpose of keeping their heads in the same clouds.

Lack of uniform air regulations for flying is no mere future possibility. Last year 250 aviation regulation bills were introduced in the legislatures of the various states and 106 of them enacted. Hastily formed, without reference to other states' needs, these picturally lack uniformity. If this continues, airplane pilots may have to be law students in order to navigate their craft through the skies.

Pilots Must Pass Tests

Pilots today are required to pass careful tests worked out by the Government. Comprehensive rules for governing national flying have been evolved at Washington. It is obvious that these regulations, based on flying experiences in all lands, should form the groundwork on which the state aviation regulation structure should be built.

Enforcement, now a general national problem, also joins the lineup

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Greece Disclaims Intent of Alliance in Turkish Pact

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Definite assurance that the Greco-Turkish Pact recently signed at Angora is not directed against a third party and has the sole aims of the removal of naval competition and the consolidation of peace is given to the British Minister at Athens by the Greek Foreign Minister, Andrew Michalacopoulos, in response to a specific inquiry.

The Greek Ministers in foreign countries have been instructed to make similar statements to the Governments to which they are accredited. It is hoped in this way to calm the mistrust entertained by some that Greece and Turkey were banding themselves, together with Italy and Hungary, prior to a combined onslaught on the peace settlements and more particularly on Jugoslavia.

Those who know the Greek Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, did not credit him with any such project, but apprehension has been voiced in several countries, notably Jugoslavia and France, lest this should be the ultimate aim of the new accord.

Preparations are being made to submit the treaty for ratification by the Chamber of Deputies as soon as it meets this month. A cordial telegram on behalf of the Chamber has been sent to Angora in answer to congratulations of the Turkish National Assembly in which it is declared the Greeks will consider the day the treaty is ratified as "one of the happiest days in the life of the Greek Parliament."

YEN HSI-SHAN QUITS AS SHANSI LEADER

PEIPING, China (AP)—After holding the Governorship of Shansi Province without interruption for 19 years, Yen Hsi-shan announced his retirement Nov. 6 in a circular telegram broadcast throughout the country.

The development, which has been foreshadowed for some time, was regarded as clearing the air for a forthcoming conference in North China, between Chiang Kai-shek, President of Nationalist China, representing the Nanking Government, and Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, Manchurian war lord, the two most powerful figures on the Chinese military stage.

Although peace prospects seem brighter than in some time, observers feel that Nanking should go slowly in the North if danger of a still larger conflict with Manchurian rifles is to be avoided. Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang still remains an important factor in the situation, it is pointed out, and there are any number of troublesome possibilities.

Canada to Aid Jobless With $37,000,000

By the Associated Press

Ottawa

EXPENDITURES of more than $37,000,000 for public works and undertakings throughout the Dominion to relieve unemployment have received final approval, G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, said Nov. 5.

Work proposals by various municipalities and provinces, which the Dominion Government has indorsed, totaling about $14,000,000, and railway projects aggregating $22,653,650, are included.

Powers Meet to Fix Draft of Arms Pact

Soviet Attack on Policy of Security First Marks Geneva Opening Session

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—After an adjournment of 18 months, the Preparatory Disarmament Commission recommenced on Nov. 6 its labors to draft a provisional disarmament treaty for presentation to the general conference, which, it is hoped, will convene before the end of 1931.

Although the long list of technical questions will apparently prolong the sessions of the commission far into December, the chief interest of all the delegations centers in the question of negotiating an agreement between France and Italy, limiting the strength of their navies so as to permit continuance of the Treaty of London.

The commission, at its first session, was concerned only with deciding upon a procedure to guide future discussions, but Maxim Litvinoff, chief Soviet delegate, succeeded, despite the protest of Dr. J. J. Loudon, the chairman, in delivering a long and scathing criticism of the disarmament efforts of the nations gathered at Geneva.

Of the naval question not a single word was heard, nor would Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium, who has just arrived in Geneva after important conversations at Paris and Rome, reveal the extent to which these conversations have succeeded in bridging the gap between the Latin powers.

In an interview with the American press representative, Mr. Gibson insisted that any questions upon the naval problems must be addressed to the representatives of France or Italy. He admitted, however, that important negotiations were under way, although he refused to express either optimism or pessimism respecting their outcome.

Talk of Franco-Italian Accord

In the corridors of the League, where frequently useful information penetrates, little tangible evidence was available regarding the Franco-Italian situation. The consensus of talk seemed to indicate, however, that an agreement between France and Italy, whereby each power makes known its naval program for the next six years, agrees not to exceed this figure, is under consideration. In effect this proposal would consolidate France and Italy upon the present basis, with consideration of the question of relative parity deferred until after 1936.

Many difficulties still lie in the path of an arrangement of this sort. The chief is that of persuading the Italian Government to outline its

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Arliss, Miss Shearer Win Screen Awards

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Outstanding achievements in the field of motion pictures were honored at the third annual dinner given by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences here Nov. 5. Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, was guest-speaker. A talking film containing an address by Thomas A. Edison was shown.

The merit awards, the results of balloting by 600 leading artists of the screen, were announced as follows:

Actor: Best performance or performances—George Arliss in "Disraeli."
Actress: Best performance or performances—Norma Shearer in "Divorcee."
Director: Best achievement or achievements—Lewis Milestone in "All Quiet on the Western Front."
Production: Outstanding picture of the year from all aspects—Carl Laemmle, for "All Quiet on the Western Front."
Writer: Frances Marion, "The Big House."
Art Direction: Herman Rosse, for work on "King of Jazz."
Sound Recording: To Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Sound Department for work on "The Big House."
Cinematography: Willard Vander Veer and Joseph T. Rucker, in connection with picture, "With Byrd at the South Pole."

Brandon Elects Mayor for Fourteenth Term

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRANDON, Man.—Harry Cater, Mayor, was reëlected to his fourteenth term as head of the city council at the municipal elections here. Although strongly opposed, he obtained a larger majority this year than ever before.

The ratepayers rejected a proposal to purchase the property of the Brandon Aero Association for a municipal airport, decided to continue operation of the street railway system, and rejected a proposal to establish a city manager form of government.

STATE AID URGED FOR AIR ROUTES AS ON HIGHWAYS

Prompt Action on Zoning of Airports Called Need of Hour

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—State aid in the development of airways, the same as in building hard road systems, was urged by John R. Cautley, secretary of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, in an address before the Mid-Western States Traffic and Aviation Conference.

Mr. Cautley pointed out that the amount of money the Federal Government is spending on the lighting of airways is infinitesimal compared to what it is spending on roads. The states, he added, are spending three or four times the federal appropriations for this purpose.

"I believe it is time," he said, "for the state and county to take an active part in constructing a truly national network of airways reaching all centers of population.

"Michigan, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New York, Idaho and a few other states have appropriated modest sums to develop airways within their states in addition to federal appropriations for lighting and equipping the primary airways," he continued. "Other states should immediately follow their lead."

Exemption of gasoline used in aircraft from the various state taxes, was urged by Mr. Cautley, since these taxes are used to build highways and not airways.

"Wisconsin," he said, "with a two-cent tax, Iowa and Illinois with three-cent taxes, and Ohio and Indiana with four-cent taxes provide for refunds on gasoline used in aircraft. Michigan with a three-cent tax and Kentucky with a five-cent tax provide no exemption for gasoline used in aircraft.

"Airport zoning has come to the front as an important problem within the past year," he said. "It is a problem that threatens seriously to impair the value of our airports and landing fields unless states and cities act to protect the interests of the air-traveling public and the aircraft industry through appropriate zoning of land adjacent to airports. The recent Curtiss-Sweetland case at Cleveland has the effect of erecting a wall 500 feet high around the boundaries of the airport, thereby forcing pilots to take off at an angle of climb too steep for safety.

"It will be a serious handicap to the development of aviation if other court decisions arising out of similar cases result in such restrictions. The answer to this problem is the passing of adequate legislation by the states empowering local or state authorities to zone areas adjacent to airports and by providing appropriate legislation and ordinances zoning the areas within reasonable distance of airports to insure their continued usefulness."

Boston Citizens Pledge $80,000 for Exposition

Members of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on the proposed New England States Century of Progress Exposition met for the first time at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Nov. 5, and pledged $80,000 toward the exhibit.

Practically all the contributions were $1000, but pledges to raise $20,000 were introduced by the New England Road Builders' Association, $10,000 by Mayor James M. Curley, $10,000 by the Back Bay Improvement Association and $9000 by Max Shoolman.

The Mayor, Thomas A. Mullen, director of publicity of the City of Boston, and speakers from the floor urged support of the exposition as a great step toward arousing New England from resting on a past of glorious traditions into a present bright with latent but undeveloped possibilities for progress.

Construction work which would be required in preparing the exposition on its proposed site at Columbus Park, South Boston, would entail the steady employment of 700 persons through the winter, the Mayor declared.

Nearly $2,000,000 would be required, Mr. Mullen estimates. The proceeds obtained from the exposition would be used to reimburse contributors for their advance donations, he said.

The Mayor took the occasion to announce that he, in conference with the Boston Transit Department and the Boston Elevated Company trustees, had reached an agreement to extend the Governor Square subway beyond its proposed outlet on Beacon Street to Audubon Circle at an additional cost of $1,800,000.

ANTI-STEEL TRAP LAW APPROVED BY VOTERS

The anti-steel trap law was victorious in the election of Nov. 4 in Massachusetts by a plurality estimated at more than 250,000. The sponsors for the humane steel trap referendum, No. 3 on the official ballot, said that while the vote in the city of Boston had not been tabulated on this matter, there was no indication that it would run differently than it had in other Massachusetts communities.

This law prohibits the taking of wild fur-bearing animals in steel-jawed traps in this State, but it does not apply to the catching of rodents in or close to human residences. The result of the vote tabulated so far shows that many towns where trapping is common voted with the cities in favor of the new law.

Farmers' Greatest Obstacle Declared to Be Pessimistic Stand of Bankers and Public

Tariff Protection Similar to That Enjoyed by Other Industries and Closer Relationship With Business Men Suggested as Remedies

FARM RELIEF SERIES—No. 4

As a contribution to the solution of the ever-present farm problem, a number of experts have kindly prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *six articles discussing these questions:*

How is farm relief working out? What lessons have been learned from the experience of the Federal Farm Board? What is the outlook now for the farmer of the future?

By THOMAS D. CAMPBELL

Engineer and farmer who cultivated nearly 100,000 acres in Montana

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARDIN, Mont.—Much has been written and said of late in regard to the farm problem. Politicians, statesmen, bankers, business men, statisticians, economists, college deans and theorists, have all expressed their opinions. Many bills have been submitted to Congress, most of which have been vetoed.

Commissions and committees have been appointed, both business and federal, consisting of men representing all lines of industry except agriculture. Men representing all trades and professions except farming have been appointed on agricultural investigations and heads of farm boards. Still the problem remains unsolved.

This is not strange, as the difficulty originated thousands of years ago, when men and their families first began to produce more than their own requirements, and the farmer became a competitor in the great world of trade.

Farming, with the possible exception of hunting, was undoubtedly the first business in the world. In the beginning the man and his family produced all their requirements, in clothing as well as food. Even our own forefathers did this within the last 100 years; every old farmhouse in New England has a spinning wheel and other evidence of home manufacture.

Farm Problem Ages Old

All through history we find evidences of the farm problem. The Pharaohs had it when they were building their pyramids. The Greeks had it at the height of their civilization. The Romans had it 200 B. C. England has always had her agrarian

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NEW YORK DRY PARTY TO FORM PERMANENT UNIT

Law Preservation Group to Organize for Place in State Politics

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A permanent organization for the Law Preservation Party in New York State, to promote enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, will be effected at a meeting in New York City Nov. 8 or 12, Henry A. J. Castor, secretary of the present organization, announced here Nov. 5. The vote polled by the party's gubernatorial candidate, Dr. Robert P. Carroll, was more than sufficient to assure the formal recognition of the party on the next state ballot, Mr. Castor said.

At the meeting, the leaders will map a charter, elect officers, and will make Syracuse the permanent headquarters. The organization will be unable to conduct primaries and hold conventions to select its candidates without obtaining petitions.

The movement will be sponsored, Mr. Castor said, by Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Judge Harvey F. Remington, of Rochester; Fred A. Victor, state Anti-Saloon League superintendent, and the Rev. O. R. Miller, superintendent of the New York Civic League. Dr. Carroll will continue to be active in the party.

The objective, Mr. Castor said, will be to continue to hold dry sentiment in line against the declarations of both the Republican and Democratic parties for repeal.

Hailed as "the next President," Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt was accorded a tumultuous welcome on his return to Albany following his sweeping victory in the elections Nov. 4. More than 5000 persons braved a cold

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Cuban President Asks for Big Navy

HAVANA (AP)—Congress soon will discuss the advisability of authorizing a $3,000,000 expenditure for reorganization and enlargement of the Cuban Navy.

President Machado asked for the reorganization, and an addition of nine new units. The $3,000,000 appropriation is to be covered at the rate of $500,000 a year for six years.

In spite of President Machado's desire to reorganize the navy at an early date, his bill is expected to meet with strong opposition in the House of Representatives.

Reduction of salaries of all army and navy officers, immediately effective, was announced Nov. 5 as one of the steps in the program to reduce the Cuban national budget to $60,000,000 from $79,000,000 before the ending of the present fiscal year.

Because of the economic crisis, all public works are temporarily suspended, Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, Secretary of Public Works, declared. However, the central highway and the Santiago aqueduct, both projects nearing completion, are not affected.

ABYSSINIAN EMPEROR IMITATES ROCKEFELLER

ADDIS ABEBA, Abyssinia (AP) — Emulating John D. Rockefeller, Emperor Haile Selassie I on Nov. 5 distributed dimes among all children within his call.

Thousands of youngsters, both white and black, ran eagerly toward the throne when they learned that coins were to be passed out by "Lord King of Kings of Ethiopia, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah." Many prostrated themselves in the presence of the Emperor who was crowned only three days ago.

BRITAIN DENIES PALESTINE PLAN BARS ALL JEWS

Lord Passfield Says Arab Labor Needs Will Determine Immigration

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Denial that the British Government intends to prohibit completely Jewish immigration into Palestine, as asserted by some critics of the recent declaration of policy has been issued by Lord Passfield, Colonial Secretary, in a letter published in The Times, Nov. 6.

Lord Passfield declares the Government intends only "to make the possibility of suspension of Jewish immigration contingent upon unemployment on such a scale as would have no serious effect in preventing the Arab population from obtaining the work necessary for its maintenance."

He denies that the Government insists the Zionist practice of employing only Jewish labor on its undertakings and of stipulating in its leases that only Jewish labor would be employed "must be brought to an end." The Government's intention, he asserts, was merely "to draw attention to the practice, to contrast it with the attitude of good will toward the Arab people expressed in the declaration of the Zionist congress in 1921."

As to preventing Jews acquiring unoccupied state lands in Palestine, which two of the leading British critics, Lord Hailsham and Sir John Simon, had accused the Government of doing in order to make additional land available on which to place Arab cultivators who now are landless, Lord Passfield comments, "No one, I think, would realize from the above words . . . that the extent of such land is negligible."

Lord Passfield concludes by saying that "on the large reserve of Jewish land, still unsettled and undeveloped, colonizing operations can continue without a break. Moreover there is not one word implying prohibition or stoppage of any one of nine official categories of Jewish immigrants. One only of these categories (wage earners) is so much as mentioned in the White Paper, named the so-called 'labor schedule,' which is determined each half year according to the 'absorptive capacity' of the country at the time. The labor schedule actually is being settled for the ensuing half year with due note being taken of existing unemployment, and also with full credit given for prospective vacancies due to enlarging enterprise."

HOTEL MEN OFFER TO FEED JOBLESS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Recommendation that hotels in the larger cities throughout the country contribute daily supplies of soup and bread to local organizations to assist in unemployment relief was contained in a letter Nov. 5 from Thomas D. Green, president and executive director of the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada, to Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of President Hoover's employment committee.

Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid, president of the Lexington Hotel, at the same time offered to supply up to 500 loaves of bread daily from the bakery of the hotel to aid the New York City relief program. General Kincaid's offer was made to Mayor James J. Walker with the proposal that the method of distribution be left for the Mayor's determination.

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SELLING LIQUOR STILL CRIME IN MASSACHUSETTS

Repeal Does Not Affect Sale, Only Manufacture and Transportation

The State has thrown back upon the Federal Government the responsibility for curbing and punishing offenders against that part of the Eighteenth Amendment which forbids the manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquor, while it may still deal with those who attempt to sell it.

This, in brief, is the situation that will exist when the repeal of the Massachusetts State Enforcement Act goes into effect on Dec. 4. A clear explanation of the situation is given by Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in a statement issued Nov. 6.

"The repeal of the 'Baby Volstead Act,'" Mr. Davis says, "takes out of the state statutes the provision which makes transportation, manufacture or importation of intoxicating liquor a legal offense against the State. These acts will continue to be in violation of the laws of the United States.

"The Eighteenth Amendment still stands, and not one line or one intent of that amendment has been changed by the vote of Nov. 4 in this State. The amendment prohibits the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of intoxicating liquor and reserves to the states concurrent power to enforce these provisions.

Withdraws Aid to Federal Law

"Now what has happened in Massachusetts is this. The State by referendum vote has withdrawn the support and aid of its enforcement officials and its courts from the Federal Government in so far as the manufacture and transportation of liquor is concerned. It has not, however, withdrawn its support in curbing the sale of illicit liquor after it has been manufactured and transported, although it has greatly increased the difficulty in suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquor.

"We have, therefore, the surprising situation of a State refusing to hold guilty the men who make or transport liquor and yet holding guilty those who attempt to sell it. The situation resolves itself into a division of responsibility for enforcement. The State has thrown back upon the Federal Government the responsibility for curbing and punishing offenders against that part of the Constitution which forbids manufacture and transportation while it will still deal with those who attempt to sell illicit liquor.

"Bootleggers and rumrunners will be arrested by federal agents, and not by state and local police. Their trials instead of being in the 75 state courts will have to be in the one federal court—the District Court of the United States. This practice will inevitably result in the congestion of the calendar of the Federal Court and greatly delay justice.

"Of course, the federal enforcement officials in Massachusetts are

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'Buy Now' Drive Builds Up Trade at Philadelphia

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — Manufacturers, retail merchants, and the buying public of this city are finding their own interests best served through the common welfare in the "Buy Now" campaign of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

So successful has the campaign proved through its first three weeks that the Chamber of Commerce announces it will be extended several additional weeks. The impetus given to retail trade has already had its effect on the manufacturer, reports from several large concerns show.

The president of a men's clothing manufacturing company reports that at a time when it had been customary to slacken production and reduce working forces, the company "is not only working full force, but has actually added about 10 per cent to its quota of employees."

"We have a splendid condition present," Irving L. Wilson, chairman of the Retail Merchants' Committee, declares. "Not in years have prices been so low, with quality so high. We can urge people in this city and throughout the country to buy now with the full confidence that, while they are helping themselves, they are helping to put industry back upon its feet and people back in employment."

Inquiries concerning the details of the campaign have come in to the Chamber of Commerce from cities in every section of the United States. Similar campaigns have been started in many places, notably Schenectady, N. Y., Milwaukee, Wis., Syracuse, N. Y., and Richmond, Va.

Fascist Opponents Arrested in Italy

ROME (AP)—Seven arrests have been made during the last few days in Rome for political reasons, probably in connection with a number of chain letters denouncing the Government.

Bertelo Belotti, a statesman of the old régime, was arrested and sent to one of Italy's prison islands because of opposition to the Government. Signor Belotti was Minister of Finance under Premier Nitti and is now chief of the anti-Fascists. He is noted as author of political and historical works.

Another man arrested for the same reason is Prof. Giuseppi Renzi, professor of philosophy at the University of Genoa.

RULE OF CONGRESS WON BY OPPOSITION; DRYS' MARGIN SAFE

Gains Made by Wets Fall Far Short of Threatening Repeal of Prohibition

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE DISCOUNTS RESULTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The security of the Eighteenth Amendment was in no way affected by the results of the Congressional election.

In the Senate dry gains in three constituencies practically neutralized similar wet gains of five seats. The wet margin of two victories leaves the Senate with between three and four prohibitionists for each Senator favoring repeal.

In the House, wets made expected inroads primarily in districts where the Hoover 1928 landslide had piled up abnormal dry majorities, but late reports showed the lower branch of the Legislature still overwhelmingly dry, with a proportion of 60 to 70 per cent favoring prohibition.

Three wet-dry referendums in Illinois, Rhode Island and Massachusetts went heavily against the drys and were cause for wet rejoicing but it was pointed out that similar referendums in each of these states on substantially the same questions were held before, with results in general like the present.

Referendum Results Assessed

In Rhode Island and Illinois the referendums have no legal binding effect. In Massachusetts referendums have been held all told in 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928, with varying degrees of wet and dry success. The latest vote repeals the Massachusetts state enforcement law.

Declarations of sweeping victories were made by the modificationists as a result of early returns and were promptly met by counter-claims from the dry organizations. Analysis of the figures as so far received show no significant victory won by the wets.

Opinion is general here that the electorate manifested its resentment against business depression and unemployment by a heavy anti-Administration vote, but left the impregnable dry majority in both houses of Congress unchanged.

As typical, the victory in the Senate contest of Daniel O. Hastings (R.), a dry, over Thomas F. Bayand (D.), wet, in Delaware, home of John J. Raskob, and wet du Pont interests, counterbalanced the dry defeat in Massachusetts of William M. Butler (R.), by Marcus A. Coolidge (D.), a wet. Even in Ohio where Robert J. Bulkley (D.), a wet, won against Roscoe C. McCulloch (R.), a dry, there was no clear-cut overthrow of a dry state, for the same Ohio voters returned George White, a dry, as Governor.

Shift in Several States

The five dry losses in the Senate came from the victories of Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Bulkley, and from J. Hamilton Lewis (D.), succeeding Charles S. Deneen (R.), dry; Elnar Holdale (D.), in Minnesota, succeeding Thomas D. Schall (R.), a dry, and reëlection in Rhode Island of Jesse H. Metcalf (R.), who has come out for repeal.

On the other hand drys in the Senate gained James J. Davis (R.) of Pennsylvania, Wallace H. White Jr. (R.) of Maine and Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana, all against repeal and succeeding in each case wet senators.

Outside of the foregoing, dry morale in the Senate was improved, if actual seats were not gained by

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Order to Test R-101 Disobeyed, Is Claim

LONDON (AP)—Hugh Downing, a Vice-Marshal of the Air Ministry, at the inquiry into the R-101 disaster Nov. 6 testified that he had ordered a full-power trial as soon as possible after the dirigible had left her mooring mast on the Indian voyage, but that his instructions were not obeyed.

The ship had never had a full-power trial, he said, and he had issued his order as a safeguard, figuring that if anything went wrong on the trial the R-101 could immediately turn back to England.

The Vice-Marshal said he had given his instructions verbally to Wing Commander Colmore, a victim of the crash.

It also was brought out that Lord Thomson, the Air Minister who also was killed, had issued a certificate of air worthiness without a formal written report on the one trial to which the dirigible had been submitted.

Before the certificate was issued there was a final inspection which took two men about two hours. The ship started for India before these inspectors had time to make a formal written report.

ELY TO APPOINT 80 STATE OFFICIALS

Joseph B. Ely, Governor-Elect of Massachusetts, will face the task of appointing 80 state officials whose terms expire in 1931 and 1932. Their duties range from state purchasing agent to members of the industrial and accident boards.

The most important offices requiring appointment will be those of the Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Labor and Industries and Commissioner of Public Safety. The Civil Service Commissioner's term of office also expires. The new Governor makes appointments with the approval of the Governor's Council, which is reported to be five or six to one against the Democratic Party.

Question of Party Majority Undecided—Check Put on Hoover Régime

VOTE OF SHIPSTEAD VITAL IN SENATE

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Democratic and anti-Administration forces will be the real rulers of the Seventy-second Congress.

Whether Democrats or Republicans have the nominal majority sufficient to organize the two chambers remained undecided on Nov. 6 and may continue so for some time.

But in legislation and political dominance it will be the opponents of the President who will hold the reins. The powerful and extremely vital curb that the President was able to maintain on the Seventy-first Congress through a large Republican majority in the House was definitely broken by the Nov. 4 election.

Republicans may still retain committee chairmanships, but the membership of the committees will be equally divided between them and the opposition, which in the Senate and in many instances in the House will mean that the Republicans will be in the minority.

In the House this will also mean that the Republican leaders there will not be able to juggle the legislative calendar to suit their wishes and jam through "gag" rules on such issues as a tariff bill.

Victory Not Decisive

The Democratic victory, while a sweeping one in itself, in cutting down a 103 working Republican majority in the House to a practical minority, is still, however, not so clean-cut and decisive as they had confidently anticipated, which would make them in name as well as in fact the rulers of the chamber.

A gain of at least 53 seats is needed by the Democrats for a clear majority. Whether they will achieve this tremendous overturn is still in doubt. But in any event they have already so pared away the Republican control of the House to a shadow that even if they do not obtain an outright majority, the Republican margin will be so slim and merely nominal that beyond organizing the House it will be little more effective than the Republican "control" of the Senate has been the last two years.

As in the latter chamber, a number of the so-called Republican House members from such states as Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, are insurgents, or outright Farmer-Labor, who campaigned on anti-Administration platforms and can be expected to vote with the Democrats in opposition. It is also not unlikely that the insurgents and Farmer-Laborites of the two chambers will reëstablish their joint caucus, which in 1924 under the leadership of the elder Senator Robert M. La Follette, dominated that session of Congress.

Joint Caucus Talk Renewed

This was proposed by some of the Senate insurgent leaders last session, but owing to the overwhelming Republican majority in the House the matter was not pushed. It is known, however, that the proposal comes within the scope of plans of future political operations of the progressives.

In the Senate the outcome of the election accentuated the coalition control there. The existing Republican nominal majority was reduced to such a fractional margin that the question of which party will organize the chamber and thus get the committee chairmanships hinges on the votes of Henrik Shipstead (F. L.), from Minnesota, and Vice-President Curtis.

If Mr. Shipstead votes for Republican organization of the Senate, as he always has in the past, the Republicans with the vote of Vice-President Curtis in reserve to break a tie, if necessary, will be able to retain "paper" control. But in committee and on the floor they will be far more in the minority than they are in the present Senate.

Mr. Shipstead, as is his practice, has maintained complete silence as to what his course will be with regard to chamber organization voting. But in view of the fact that in 1927 when he was more or less in the same position of the "balance of power" he supported the Republican control, it is considered most probable he will do so again.

Chairmanships at Stake

The explanation of this arises out of the vital fact that a group of insurgent committee chairmanships are at stake. Practically all of the insurgent-Republicans, the group with whom Mr. Shipstead consistently associates both politically and personally, on the basis of seniority, are heads of major committees. Should the Democrats organize the Senate the insurgents would automatically lose their chairmanships.

This fact will unquestionably be the controlling motive in Mr. Shipstead's decision and it can be confidently expected that he will vote in the interests of his insurgent colleagues, who under Republican control of the Senate have more than half the important committee commands of the chamber.

Among the important committees they head are: William E. Borah, Idaho, Senate Foreign Relations Committee; George W. Norris, Nebraska, Senate Judiciary Committee; Lynn J. Frazier, North Dakota, Indian Affairs Committee; Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota, Public Lands Committee; Peter Norbeck, South Dakota, Banking and Currency Committee; Robert

B. Howell, Nebraska, Claims Committee; Hiram Johnson, California, Commerce Committee; James Cousens, Michigan, Interstate Commerce Committee; Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin, Manufacturers Committee; Henrik Shipstead, Printing Committee.

In the event of a tie, with Mr. Shipstead's vote, Vice-President Curtis would be called to determine the issue, and of course he would vote for Republican organization. The possibility of his being called upon to determine the organization of the Senate has raised some question as to the Vice-President's right to vote in such matters.

Some Senators doubt the Vice-President's authority in this regard, but the general consensus is that he can vote in such situations and that he will undertake to do so should the occasion for such a ballot arise.

Similar to 1910 Campaign

Not since 1910 has a Republican President sustained as serious a political setback in mid-term as that resulting to President Hoover in this year's congressional elections. In 1910 President Taft lost the House with the result that in 1912, as was the case in 1894, the party holding executive power was ousted.

In some respects the issues prevalent in 1912 were the same as those current in this election. Then as this year the tariff and an economic depression played a controlling rôle in the campaign.

A particularly significant fact of the results of the balloting is the severe loss sustained by the Republicans throughout the Middle West. In Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, the party in power which a short two years ago swept these states for President Hoover by record majorities experienced the most damaging reverses.

This situation, coupled with the tremendous majorities piled up by the opposition in such states as Massachusetts and New York, are dangerous political trends for the Administration. A combination of Middle West and Industrial East in 1932 might very easily determine the outcome of the presidential race in that year.

Elections to Senate

The United States Senators elected at the Nov. 4 balloting are as follows:

Alabama—John H. Bankhead (D.).
Arkansas—Joseph T. Robinson (D.).
Colorado—Edward P. Costigan (D.).
Delaware—Daniel O. Hastings (R.).
Georgia—William J. Harris (D.).
Idaho—William E. Borah (R.).
Illinois—J. Hamilton Lewis (D.).
Iowa—L. J. Dickinson (R.).
Kansas—Arthur Capper (R.).*
Kansas—George McGill (D.).
Kentucky—M. M. Logan (D.).*
Louisiana—Huey P. Long (D.).
Maine—Wallace H. White Jr. (R.) (elected Sept. 8, 1930).
Massachusetts—Marcus A. Coolidge (D.).
Michigan—James Cousens (R.).
Mississippi—Pat Harrison (D.).
Montana—Thomas J. Walsh (D.).
Nebraska—George W. Norris (R.).
New Hampshire—H. W. Keyes (R.).
New Jersey—Dwight W. Morrow (R.).
New Mexico—Sam G. Bratton (D.).
North Carolina—Josiah W. Bailey (D.).
Ohio—Robert J. Bulkley (D.).
Oklahoma—Thomas P. Gore (D.).
Oregon—Charles L. McNary (R.).
Pennsylvania—James J. Davis (R.).
Rhode Island—Jesse H. Metcalf (R.).
South Carolina—James F. Byrnes (D.).
South Dakota—W. J. Bulow (D.).
Tennessee—Cordell Hull (D.) * and William E. Brock (D.) **.
Texas—Morris Sheppard (D.).
Virginia—Carter Glass (D).
West Virginia—M. M. Neely (D).
Wyoming—Robert D. Carey (R).

*—Long term. **—Short term.

SELLING LIQUOR STILL CRIME IN MASSACHUSETTS

(Continued from Page 1)

still responsible for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, but their difficulties have been increased by withdrawal of state aid in the vital matter of illicit manufacture and transportation. As United States Attorney Tarr has pointed out, there are at present only 39 dry agents in this State, which really amounts to one agent for every 100,000 residents."

Many to Be "Awakened"

That many voters who think the repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act" will turn the State wide open to manufacture and sale of liquor are due for a rude awakening, was pointed out by J. Weston Allen, formerly Massachusetts Attorney-General.

"The wets," he said, "have made inferences leading many unemployed to believe that the repeal of the state Prohibition Enforcement Act would make way for the opening of the breweries and distilleries with consequent jobs. It was commonly reported among many voters," he declared, "that many distilleries had already put their plants into operating condition and were only awaiting the repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act" to open them for business.

"The wets have also implied that repeal would bring back to Massachusetts 2.75 beer. As a matter of fact, repeal means neither more work nor the legalized sale of beer. It simply means that bootleggers transporting liquor over the highways of Massachusetts will not run as great chances as formerly.

"It now remains for the wets to show how much of their prèlection promises were bonafide. If they really intend to open the breweries, as they implied they would, I do not envy them their jobs. It must not be forgotten that prohibition is as binding on Massachusetts as ever, and that the federal enforcement machinery is still in operation, together with a state law against display and sale of liquor."

Burden of Proof Shifted

Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the Committee Against Repeal of the State Enforcement Act, echoed Mr. Allen's sentiments that the burden of proof had shifted. In a statement given out Nov. 5 she said, in part:

"Unless I believed that the prophecies of our judges were true, namely, that the repeal of the 'Baby Volstead Law' would make conditions far worse in this State, I must say there would be some relief in realizing that now liquor conditions are up to the wets.

"Up to them it is also to produce the jobs that were coming the moment the 'yes' vote went through. Workingmen would tell me that unemployment was to be relieved by this vote. Breweries were to be more or less reopened, and in short something very near a millennium was to arrive.

"Just how 'temperance' was to be promoted in conjunction with reopening the breweries was beyond me to comprehend. But it is for the wets now to produce the promised 'El Dorado'; and I must say it is rather a relief to have the burden of safe highways, better homes and plenty of jobs for the workingman on the shoulders of the wets, rather than on the shoulders of the drys. Let us hope that the wets have looked thoroughly into the problem, and can make good on all the glowing promises that came to my ears during the campaign."

Note of Hope Sounded

E. Tallmadge Root, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, struck a note of hope in the statement he issued Nov. 5, when he said:

"Personally I venture to say that the advocates of total abstinence and prohibition will not be discouraged by the results of the election yesterday in our own or other states. They have always relied on the factor of time. Since my boyhood I have watched their frequent defeats, their cool persistence, and increasing victories, until prohibition was made the constitutional law of the land. The fact that no one today defends the saloon which 15 years ago was warmly advocated as 'the poor man's club,' is a demonstration of the permanent results already achieved.

"The popular vote is an expression of natural sentiment rather than that of reasoned conviction."

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, head of the Woman's Law Enforcement League, while sorrowful over the decision of Massachusetts voters to do away with the "Baby Volstead Act," nevertheless declared her conviction that other states "will stand loyally against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and protect the nation from disaster."

"There are many reasons," she said, "which enter into the decision of Massachusetts. Among them the unemployment condition which is worldwide; the failure of the Republican Committee to stand unitedly for the National Republican platform; the immense amount of money expended by the forces within and outside the state lined against this law, and the apathy of good people who refuse to act until it is too late.

"It is quite possible that with the experience bound to come within the next three years Massachusetts will act again in her own defense. In the meantime the best education will be the experience awaiting this State."

Capt. Charles T. Beaupre of the State Police on Nov. 6 announced his intention of conferring with state and federal authorities for advice as to just how far the state police can go in preventing the manufacture and transportation of liquor after the "Baby Volstead Act" is withdrawn from the statutes.

From Dec. 31, 1929, until Oct. 15, 1930, the captain estimated that 151 arrests were made for transportation of liquor and 108 arrests for illegal manufacture under the "Baby Volstead" ruling. A total of 106 arrests for illegal sale and 300 for keeping and exposing liquor for sale were made under other statutes of the General Laws which will remain in operation after the "Volstead Act" goes, he said.

Exports of Machinery Greater Than in 1928

EXCEPT for last year, 1930 has been the best year since 1921 for exporters of industrial machinery. This has just been revealed by a Commerce Department report which explains that the 1929 level was abnormally high.

The value of such exports so far this year is put at $180,014,000. In 1929 the figure was $189,427,000. For 1928 a total of $151,803,000 was reported. Metal working machinery exports in 1930 have been the greatest of any year since 1919.

ROBOT LINKS NON-DIAL TO DIAL TELEPHONES

Sergius P. Grace, assistant vice-president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., demonstrated the new mechanical repeater which is in use in New York to join dial exchanges with non-dial exchanges to more than 2000 persons Nov. 5 in Tremont Temple, Boston. Numbers were dialed and instantly loudspeakers came forth with a beautiful voice repeating the number verbally.

Mr. Grace explained that the new telephone robot obtains its sound by preliminary recording on a phonograph record by an operator. The records, he said, are connected into the circuit and reproduce when started by a current from the dialed numbers. Each letter and number starts its own record, and the "golden voice" repeats the exchange and number.

MEXICO TO STOP GAMBLING

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Instructions to suppress gambling institutions wherever they exist have been dispatched to local authorities throughout the Republic, especially along the United States frontier, the President's office announced Nov. 4.

DRYS RETAIN WIDE MARGIN IN CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

results in three other constituencies. James F. Byrnes (D.), a sincere dry, succeeds Cole Blease in South Carolina, a man who voted dry but "talked wet"; Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), another "political dry" is to be supplanted in Colorado by Edward P. Costigan (D.), a strong dry, and similarly Daniel F. Steck (D.), was defeated by L. J. Dickinson (R.), in Iowa. Mr. Steck came out for repeal in the campaign.

Finally Thomas J. Walsh (D.), a dry, defeated Albert J. Galen (R.), a wet in Montana in a Senate fight in which the prohibition issue was a feature.

Wets Claim 145 Votes

With vote still incomplete for the House, Henry H. Curran, head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, claimed that "75 repeal Representatives in the last House have now been increased to 145 repeal Representatives." Drys declare this preposterous, although admitting that inroads have been made, and point out that they have always listed the wet House membership at 106 to 110.

If the wets have now increased their number even to 145, it will still leave 290 drys in the House, or a dry preponderance of two to one. This proportion would have to be exactly reversed if a resolution for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment were ever to pass, it is pointed out, which requires a two-thirds majority.

Wet-dry referendums were held in three states. The wet result in each case, it is claimed by drys, is discounted by the results of votes in the past. In selecting Rhode Island for such a vote, for example, the wets picked a state whose Legislature had never ratified the Eighteenth Amendment.

In Illinois, two previous votes on the wet-dry problem were held, one in 1922 on legalizing 4 per cent beer showing a wet majority of 533,131; and one in 1926, proposing a change in definition of intoxicating liquor, with a wet majority of 284,039. The new referendum adds nothing to those of the past.

In Massachusetts, five referendums have been held in all. In 1920 a "beer and wine vote" brought a wet victory of 9264; in 1922 a vote against a state enforcement act gave a wet victory of 103,876, while the dry gain in 1928 instituting the code was by 8183 votes.

In other contests, Gifford Pinchot won the Governorship of Pennsylvania as a dry, in a contest complicated by other issues, but in which the wet candidate was beaten.

In New York, the enormous majority piled up for Franklin D. Roosevelt (D.), against Charles H. Tuttle, the Republican candidate, also running on a wet ticket, was said by prohibitionists here to illustrate the switch in votes in the Republican Party as drys either stayed away from the polls or voted for a third candidate.

It was pointed out that the same 20 districts in the Republican convention which refused to indorse the Tuttle repeal plank were the same ones that gave Hoover his enormous majority in 1928. From the result in New York and Illinois, drys deduced here that the Republican Party in these states cannot hope to win on wet tickets.

Statement by League

O. G. Christgau, of the Anti-Saloon League issued a statement which said, in part:

"In the next Senate dry losses will be counterbalanced by dry gains and wet gains in the House will not push dry strength below a comfortable two-thirds majority.

"A strong Democratic trend due to economic depression and the return to a more normal inter-party balance following the Hoover landslide rather than a reaction against prohibition, were major factors in the result. This is indicated by the fact that dry Democrats as well as wet Democrats were elected for places now held by Republicans.

"It is significant that neither in Illinois, nor in New York and apparently nowhere else was any Republican candidacy helped by a stand for liquor. And in many outstanding contests the Republicans could not have won had they been wet. Many Democrats were elected in spite of their wetness and few, if any, Republicans were elected on account of their stand against prohibition.

"The campaign of the wets has revealed their real objective to be 'repeal,' which means the return of the saloon or some equally objectionable form of the intoxicating liquor traffic. On this issue the wets will be unable to hold many they now claim. In their extraordinarily aggressive and well-financed campaign the wets took full advantage of hard times and unemployment, but when the returns are all in the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will be as remote as ever.

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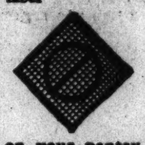
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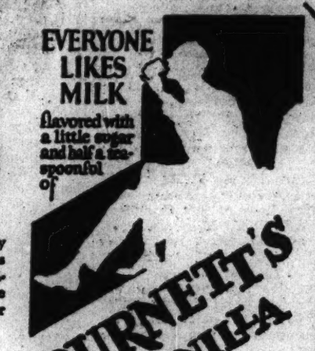
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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Ellis C. Maxcy, head of the departments of commerce and engineering at New Haven College has returned from a month's visit to England, during which he canvassed the field of vocational training there.

"As in America, vocational education in England," Mr. Maxcy reported, "received its momentum at the time of the war when it was necessary to train large groups of men and women who work in the trades. England now seems to lay more emphasis upon the complete trade training than we do. It is also recognized that there is a need for training young men and women for industry and commerce, with an administrative point of view.

"Twelve large London department stores, in conjunction with the London County authorities, operate a school for the training of their salespeople. The length of the course is 1½ years.

"Many industries attempt to do their own educational work, and do it exceedingly well. Others have a coöperative relationship with a reliable vocational institution, which does the work for them. Other organizations conduct a portion of their educational program and coöperate with some educational institution in the operation of the remainder.

"Most of the institutions have certain relationships to the Government. The financial problem of English education is considerably more difficult than in America. Government grants are necessary to many institutions. The large sums of money spent on education in America are constant cause of wonder to English educators.

"On account of the financial problem which every young man or woman feels in securing an advanced education, students are sometimes helped to secure their education by their employers. Cadbury Brothers, manufacturers of chocolate, have sent students to the universities at Birmingham, London, and Oxford."

NEW YORK DRY PARTY TO FORM PERMANENT UNIT

(Continued from Page 1)

rain to participate in the greeting, and with bands playing, ticker tape streaming from windows and the noise of fireworks, the Governor was escorted from the railway station to the Executive Mansion by one of the most enthusiastic crowds that Albany has seen in a long time.

Persons close to Governor Roosevelt said that he would no nothing to further anything resembling a presidential "boom." On the other hand, he is "in the hands of his friends," and any movement for him for Democratic nominee for President in 1932 must come from them, it was declared. The consensus here is that there can be no doubt about what his friends will do in this regard. Meanwhile, it was declared, the Governor will "stick closely to the business of the State."

BOYS TO INSPECT MODEL OF NAPOLEONIC COACH

The master model of the Napoleonic coach which boys throughout the United States are to build in the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild competition, with four university scholarships as prizes and 980 other awards, will be on display in the exhibition room on the main floor of the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, a part of Nov. 7 and all day Nov. 8.

The coach is a faithful miniature of coaches used by Napoleon Bonaparte and now preserved in European museums. It was built by Herr Walter Leuschner, whose family constructed royal equipages for the Emperors of Germany and of China, and for the late Tsar Nicholas of Russia. The hours of display are 4 to 8 p. m. Nov. 7, and 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Nov. 8. There is no admission charge.

PUBLIC 'EL' CONTROL WINS OVER PRIVATE

Final figures on the vote taken on Nov. 4 on the referendum in Boston and other cities and towns served by the Boston Elevated Railway show that 110,109 citizens favor continuance of public control as at present. For return to the stockholders 60,802 voted, while those favoring operation of the road through public ownership numbered 94,901.

The referendum is merely advisory and will go before the State Legislature next year as such. It is believed that an effort will be made in the continuation of public control to reduce the dividends, which since 1919 have been 8 and 7 per cent on preferred stock and 6 on the common.

WOOLEN MILL TO REOPEN

NORWICH, Conn. (AP) — Employment of 100 men with the reopening of a woolen mill in Yantic was seen in the sale of the plant by the American Woolen Company to the Millbrook Woolen Mills, Inc. The purchase price is said to involve approximately $150,000.

LANDSCAPE PRINT EXHIBITION

Photographs of landscape subjects by B. H. Wentworth are to be exhibited in Robinson Hall Annex, Harvard University, until Nov. 23. The prints are unusual in atmospheric effects. The exhibition is held under the auspices of the School of Landscape Architecture and is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. week days.

LOCKE MADE COLONEL

War Department orders received at headquarters, first corps area, announce the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Morris E. Locke, field artillery, to the rank of colonel. Colonel Locke has been on duty at the headquarters first corps area as assistant chief of staff for operations and training for four years.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Dick M. Ward, Hollywood, Calif.
Miss Sara E. Weir, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mildred V. Thornley, Upper Darby, Pa.
Mrs. O. T. Moore, Atlanta, Ga.
O. T. Moore, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Lillie Owens, Atlanta, Ga.

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POWERS MEET TO FIX DRAFT OF ARMS PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

program in advance on a level lower than the French program. Even with this done, the assurance to Britain that the levels of the two navies would not threaten British security, as embodied in the two-power standard, must be secured.

In the midst of the discussion of methods whereby the commission should proceed to the reading of the draft convention for disarmament, Mr. Litvinoff rose to deliver candid charges of lack of good faith on the part of the other 31 nations represented on the commission. Even the naval negotiations in London, said the Soviet Foreign Minister, were no cause for hearty congratulations. While the committee dallied, he continued, the dangers of a European war grew apace. Mr. Litvinoff quoted a press dispatch, saying that "almost all Americans returning during the last month, and even earlier, from summer tours in Europe, have brought back the impression that Europe is moving toward a new war." The efforts of particular nations to build up a structure of security treaties had resulted in making the chances of disarmament slighter, said Mr. Litvinoff. The theory of "security first and then disarmament" must be boldly rejected, and the fact recognized that the thesis of security at the present time militates against disarmament, and that the exponents of this doctrine are actually working against disarmament.

Russian Withdrawal Threatened

Mr. Litvinoff reviewed the various Soviet disarmament proposals, beginning with total disarmament, 50 per cent disarmament, proportionate disarmament and so on, claiming that the adoption of any one of these proposals would have led to good results. Finally he insisted that the words "reduction and limitation of armaments" must replace mere "limitation of armaments" throughout the proposed treaty, and that limitation of trained reserves must be considered, or else the Soviet delegation would withdraw from participation in the commission.

After Mr. Litvinoff's speech, which Dr. Loudon twice ruled out of order, Dr. Loudon instructed the League interpreter not to translate the speech into French, as is usually done. Thereupon nearly all the non-English-speaking correspondents at Geneva withdrew from the meeting in protest.

The commission decided to meet every day at 10 a. m., leaving the afternoons for private conversations or subcommittees. The draft convention will first be given what is technically its third reading. Then alternative drafts on particular matters will be debated. Finally, upon the insistence of Lord Cecil, British delegate, members will be permitted to reopen the discussion on questions previously debated if the majority agrees. The important task, which will probably devolve upon the naval subcommittee, will be to incorporate the technical compromises upon methods of naval limitation evolved at the London conference into a draft convention.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Friday fair and continued cold; northwest winds diminishing tonight.

Southern New England: Fair and colder tonight; Friday fair with slowly rising temperature; diminishing northwest winds.

Northern New England: Generally fair and colder tonight; Friday fair with slowly rising temperature in Vermont and New Hampshire; fresh westerly winds diminishing tonight.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Nov.6	Max. Nov.5		8 a.m. Nov.6	Max. Nov.5
Albany	32	50	Memphis	32	58
Atlantic City	36	52	Montreal	24	..
Boston	38	52	Nantucket	40	60
Buffalo	34	46	New Orleans	52	68
Calgary	34	..	New York	34	52
Charleston	50	80	Philadelphia	38	54
Chicago	34	38	Pittsburgh	36	50
Denver	40	52	Portland, Me.	40	48
Des Moines	26	38	Portland, Ore.	44	56
Eastport	44	52	San Francisco	52	66
Galveston	58	68	St. Louis	38	46
Hatteras	48	62	St. Paul	18	28
Helena	28	46	Seattle	42	58
Jacksonville	50	68	Tampa	54	66
Kansas City	34	46	Washington	40	60
Los Angeles	68	86			

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:15 p. m., Friday 11:24 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:02 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Concert, by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, Sanders Theater, Cambridge, 8.

"Craftsmen-at-Work" Exhibit, auspices Women's Educational and Industrial Union, ballroom, Hotel Statler, until 10.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd., State Suite, 6:30.

Illustrated lecture, "Italy's Part in Winning the World War," by Col. Girard L. McEver, auspices Greater Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War; Cadet Armory, 105 Arlington Street, 8:15.

Watertown: Annual Concert, Phillips Church Choir, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: First dancing class, Miss Amelia Burnham, instructor, Auditorium, 8.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "A Chile Trip," by Arthur L. Sweetser, Lecture Hall, 8.

Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture, "With Gifford Pinchot in the South Seas," by Howard Cleaves, Seth K. Humphrey, presiding, auditorium, 8; organ concert by Edith Lang, 7:30.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Dinner, Boston Group of Catalogers, Perkins Hall, 6.

West Roxbury Community: Annual parish supper, Methodist Church, dining hall, 6:30. Parent-teacher meeting, Baptist Church School, Church Parlors, 7:30.

Theaters

Majestic—Film, "Abraham Lincoln," 2:30 and 8:15.
Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:30.
Plymouth—"Michael and Mary," 8:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—Frank Kneisel, violinist, 8:15.
Jordan Hall—Royal Dadmun, tenor, 8:15.
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Annual Bazaar, auspices Women's Auxiliary, Morgan Memorial, benefit of the Day Nursery, 85 Shawmut Street, 10 to 10.

Meeting, Department of Woman's Work, Massachusetts Congregational Conference and Missionary Society; first session, 10:30, speakers: Dr. George L. Cady and Miss Maru Preston; afternoon session, 2, speakers: William G. Sargent, Mrs. Hannah H. Calder, and Dr. Alden H. Clark; Pilgrim Hall, Old South Church.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Painting Galleries, Miss Schacht, 11.

West Roxbury Community: Woman's Club Chorus, Library Hall, 10. Fair by Women's Guild, Episcopal Parish House, 1 to 10.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Afternoon reception, Northfield Alumnae Association, Perkins Hall.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Bridge, Brookline Woman's Club, ballroom and foyer, 2. Bridge, Howell Whist Club, private room, 9:30.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Vacuum Oil Co., Parlors D and E.

Harvard University: Lecture by Prof. David W. Prall of the University of California, Emerson 27, 4. University reception, all officers and their wives and all members of the university invited; refreshments served; living room, Harvard Union, 4 to 6.

"Craftsmen-at-Work." Exhibit auspices Women's Educational and Industrial Union, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 1 to 10.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries except Monday, when the museum is closed. Special exhibitions: Russian Icons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. International Industrial Exhibition of Contemporary Decorative Metals and Cotton Textiles, sponsored by the American Federation of Arts. Through Nov. 9. Eighteenth Century French designs.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Nov. 23.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 16 to 4, admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 6, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. In the Exhibition Room: Books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, England, by W. Ratcliffe.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Color-music, neo-expressionism, paintings, by I. J. Belmont. Through Nov. 15.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Century English landscapes, sporting paintings and color prints. Through Nov. 15.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Old and modern sporting prints. Through Nov. 8. Flower studies by Shunichiro Tomita. Through Nov. 11.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Herbert Barnett, monotypes by Arthur F. Musgrave and block prints by Margaret Patterson. Through Nov. 8.

Scherves Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by six contemporary masters.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

There's unusual Beauty in Sherwin-Williams colors

Because only the finest materials are used in preparing Sherwin-Williams Paints you will find that the colors are unusually true and beautiful. No matter which one of these well-known paints, enamels, lacquers, stains, wall finishes you choose, you may be sure that it will fully perform the service for which it was intended. The unusual stamina of Sherwin-Williams products for both inside and outside use will show you that they make painting less frequent, thus reducing this yearly expense.

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For a master job engage a good painter

S-W Color—the language of beauty

AVIATION CODE IS SOUGHT TO SOLVE TANGLE

(Continued from Page 1)

of aviation problems. Perhaps blue airplanes with a row of gold circles down either side of their fuselages may swarm through the skies keeping the air lanes in order carrying the traffic policemen of the air. Again, air law enforcement may be attempted merely by ground observation, as at present.

In Worcester, Mass., last year, observers beheld the unusual sight of the master in a Superior Court case standing out on a field while an airplane flew overhead. His task was to determine how much of a nuisance its motor noise might be to anyone living below, giving this plane case an unusual "hearing." The owner of the plane won this case, but little was proved, for no minimum height was decided upon, and that seems to be the main issue between the airplane and property owners below.

General opinion has placed a minimum height at 500 feet. But consider a foggy, rainy day, with the "ceiling" gradually getting lower and lower. The pilot, peering intently out in an effort to get into a safe landing field, finds himself forced down by the great, gray mass of leaden skies above. His altimeter reads 250 feet. To go up means trouble, loss of direction, and a probable crash. His only course is to fight his way along under the clouds until a safe harbor presents itself.

Minimum Height Is Issue

What can a 500-foot minimum law do in a case like that? Then again, airports cannot be built on platforms 500 feet high. A pilot must get into and out of them and during the process will be flying well under 500 feet in a good-sized area surrounding his airport, even in good weather. The question of minimum height is as involved as air law enforcement.

Airports are becoming more and more important parts of the country's economic system. They are needed at strategic points. They are the harbors of the air. Despite the vast stretches of open land which reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific, only certain areas have the required distances of flat, well-drained land necessary to a good airport. They must be near towns and cities to be effective and good land is scarcer there than any other place.

Once having found a desirable stretch, how can it be purchased? Thus the question of acquiring land rights for new airports or to enlarge old ones is coming up before Mr. Lamont's conference. State enabling acts which will simplify the acquirement of land for this purpose will be carefully studied.

Aviation has suffered from a number of unfortunate incidents during the past few years, but they have contributed greatly to the knowledge of flying problems and how to solve them. Thus nearly every emergency that could arise in commercial aviation has been experienced and federal rules made to prevent them in the future.

The conferees will find excellent material ready for them. A staff of expert technical consultants will be at their service. The states have shown a coöperative attitude. So when Mr. Lamont calls the first meeting to order on the morning of Dec. 16, he will be starting a conference which promises to yield rich returns in making flying a coherent undertaking, taking a "stitch" in time to save the "nine," which even yet have failed to repair the motor-car traffic situation.

CAR-DRIVING PRIVILEGE FOR STUDENTS GIVEN UP

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—The two-year fight to regain the privilege of driving cars during term time was announced as a "lost cause" for Amherst College students on Nov. 5, following a meeting of the college faculty and administration committee. A questionnaire sent out to parents of members of the senior class recently revealed that they did not favor repeal of the action of two years ago.

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Manufactured by The Master Products Corporation of San Francisco

Modern Flood Lights Reveal Artistry of 12th Century Cathedral Builders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Southwell Minster's galleried columns and cloistered carvings, heretofore almost invisible in ancient gloom, have come forth into new light—and therefore appreciation. Artificial lighting has won many converts in Nottinghamshire for the manner in which it has brought out the glories of the Chapter House, built between 1280 and 1300, and described by John Ruskin as "the gem of English architecture." The nave was built more than 100 years before.

Similarly the early English choir, consisting of six arches with clustered columns, triforium, and clerestory possesses sculptures that were seldom visible.

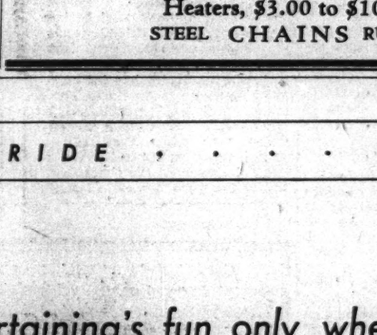
Today there have been 70 flood lights installed in the Minster illuminating the nave, the central tower, the choir and the chancel.

W. D. Caroe, acting as architect on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, has supervised the work. The mellow softness of the new light has revealed many new beauties in the fabric of one of the oldest and finest of the English cathedrals.

SPRINGFIELD WELFARE GROUP CHANGES NAME

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP) — The name of St. John's Institutional Activities, Inc., was changed on Nov. 5 at the sixteenth annual meeting of the association to "The Dunbar Community League, Inc." The change was made in connection with the wider scope of work which the corporation will undertake.

Handling all Negro welfare work in this city, St. John's Institutional Activities, Inc., has won nation-wide recognition under the direction of the Rev. Dr. William N. DeBerry, former pastor of St. John's Congregational Church (Negro) in this city, out of which the corporation grew, for the work it has done among the Negroes in a certain section of the city.



Is Your Car Prepared For WINTER DRIVING?

We Offer These Combined Services at **$5.00**

1. Lubricate Chassis.
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7. Flush Radiator and Cooling System.
8. Inspect and Tighten Hose and Pump Connections.

Operations all made in HEATED DRIVE-IN SERVICE ROOMS

DAVIS BROS., Inc.
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WINTER NECESSITIES
Alcohol—Prestone—Glycerine
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SAVE CAR WASHING EXPENSE!

New INVENTION WASHES CARS *without* FUSS OR TROUBLE

The Gy-ro Brush washes cars almost automatically. Just attach it to an ordinary garden hose. Turn on the water. Then simply brush down the car. No fuss—no trouble. You don't even have to use soap, spray or chamois. Keeps your hands out of cold water.

WORKS BY WATER PRESSURE

Water pressure does all the work! It revolves the center turbine brush at a speed of 1000 revolutions per minute. All dirt, dust and traffic film are removed as if by magic. In 15 minutes your cars will be as clean as a whistle. Gy-ro can be used on any finish—Duco, lacquer, etc. without scratching or marring the surface in any way.

INSIDE BRUSH
Revolves with water pressure. Powerfully, silently, it cleans your car without any effort.

OUTSIDE BRUSH
Serves as a chamois and cleaner in one. Prevents water from dripping or splashing.

Give a USEFUL GIFT this Christmas

This Christmas, more than ever, give useful gifts! And what better gift than a Gy-ro Brush? Useful, practical. Saves time—money—labor. Any man will appreciate it! Makes an ideal and unusual Christmas present.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

The Gy-ro Brush is unconditionally guaranteed to meet with your approval. Buy it—try it! If it doesn't satisfy in every respect return the brush and your money will be promptly and cheerfully refunded. No questions, arguments or delays! Order TODAY!

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Send me one Gy-ro Brush as checked below:
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Address.....
Town.....State.....
Representatives are needed to sell Gy-ro brushes. If you are interested in our special money making offer to agents, check here ( ).

LETTERS FROM A BRIDE . . . . . No. 4

Linda says,

"Entertaining's fun only when it's not hard work"—and the whole bridge club agrees!

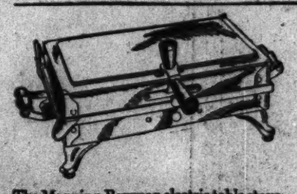
"PATSY *dear* . . . Why *will* women do such things? Even supposedly sensible people like Mary and Jean. Eight of us—all brides—started a luncheon bridge club a few weeks ago. 'Simple and inexpensive luncheons' was our motto. But no sooner had we adopted it than everyone tried to outdo everyone else; and our little club was threatened with a short life, though a merry one.

Then it came my turn to entertain . . . When the girls entered my dining room yesterday, some of them must have received a shock! The only food actually on the table was a huge bowl of green salad, and another of French dressing. They helped themselves to that, while I plugged in the percolator and my table cooker. Frugal fare? Far from it—dozens of delicious toasted cheese sandwiches, coffee, fruit gelatin and whipped cream.

Do you know, we all felt so much better after that simple luncheon that we played better bridge! And, of course, *I* was as fresh as a daisy . . . 'Girls,' I said, 'we might as well admit it—entertaining's fun *only* when it's not hard work! Let's get nothing but table luncheons hereafter, using our Manning-Bowman table cookers, waffle irons and so forth. It will be lots cheaper, lots less work—and *heaps* more fun for everyone.'

My dear, the motion was made, seconded and passed unanimously! And it's going to be a 'life-saver,' I know. Try it on your own bridge club!

Linda"



The Manning-Bowman electric table stove makes breakfast-getting easy—informal entertaining a delight! Cooks whole meals at the table. In exclusive Aranium-plate (which never tarnishes) $22. Nickel, $18.

This very decorative Manning-Bowman electric waffle iron with heat indicator is Aranium-plated, with Catalin mounts in jade, agate or onyx. $20. Nickel, $15. Other waffle irons, $8.75 to $20.

MANNING·BOWMAN

Electric shops and leading department stores will show you a full line of Manning-Bowman electric appliances. Manning, Bowman & Company, Meriden, Conn.

Farmers' Greatest Obstacle Declared to Be Pessimistic Stand of Bankers and Public

(Continued from Page 1)

discontent, and now it is the biggest and most important economic problem in the United States.

It is not an easy condition to solve, as it involves our entire national life, economic and social. It has many aspects, and no one suggestion will cure. The average tenant or farmer has little hope or enthusiasm. His children leave the farm as soon as they are educated or feel their obligations to their parents have been fulfilled. No woman in any other industry puts in as many hours of toil as the farmer's wife.

Two million farmers have abandoned their homes since 1920, and the condition of the small farmer is worse than it has ever been. He receives 80 cents for 60 pounds of wheat and the city man pays 10 cents a pound for bread. He receives 10 cents a pound for pork, while the consumer pays 50 cents for bacon. He receives $2 to $3 a barrel for apples, which sell for $10 to $15 per barrel, and so with all other commodities except citrus fruits and wool. The margin is too great; something is decidedly wrong.

Remedies Suggested

If the tariff is lowered, the manufacturer and the laborer will suffer. If railway rates are lowered, wages will be reduced and service impaired. If the Federal Reserve System and the McFadden Banking Act be repealed, credit will suffer and panic will stare us in the face. Business confidence will disappear and industrial depression will follow. If coöperative marketing is advocated or Government control and price fixing suggested, all commission merchants and city organizations loudly protest and the cry of special privilege is raised. If the farmers endeavor to help themselves or demand the same advantages as other industry enjoys, it is called Socialism, unsound paternalism, or radicalism.

All of these questions are debatable. Ultimately the Federal Farm Board will be a big factor in their solution. Meanwhile, there are several things which can be accomplished with our present laws and regulations which will solve many of the farmers' problems without the jurisdiction of the Federal Farm Board and without the appropriation of large funds from the national treasury. We have farmed for many years and know that the following suggestions will greatly relieve the present condition.

Tariff and Labor

Give the farmer the same protection through our tariff as other industries enjoy, and the advantages which labor has through restricted immigration. It would be a serious mistake to reduce our tariff on manufactured goods or to reduce labor, but it is only fair, as long as the farmer pays his share of the industrial and labor protection, that our flexible tariff be adjusted to give him similar advantage on his products.

Corn sugar, so called because made from corn, offers an immediate and direct outlet for at least 20,000,000 bushels of corn annually in addition to what is now being consumed, just as soon as our Government authorities give official recognition and sanction to this sugar and place it on the same basis as cane or beet sugar when used as an ingredient of many food products which are consumed in large quantities. This is a small amount compared with our annual crop of almost 3,000,000,000 bushels, but when added to the 82,000,000 bushels now consumed by the corn products industry it amounts to almost 40 per cent of the corn reaching primary markets, as the Secretary of Agriculture tells us that only about 10 per cent of all corn produced leaves the farm.

Unnecessary Imports

The United States imported for the year ending June 30, 1929, over $2,500,000,000 of agricultural and forest products, $1,000,000,000 of which can be produced in our own country, such as soy beans, eggs, milk, hides, buckwheat, rice, tobacco, flax, etc. The tariff should be increased on these products so that we could afford to raise them. Recently the duty on cast iron and structural steel was raised 50 per cent because a little cast iron and steel were coming in from Belgium and Germany.

The farmer feels that business is unfriendly to him and that the business man is not directly interested in farming and has not given any attention to the agricultural problem. Meanwhile unfair politicians, prejudiced radical leaders, have told the farmer that business, especially big business, is trying to destroy him. It is true that the farmer does suffer in competition because he is not organized, but the buyer of his product is a good purchasing agent and is watching his own interests. This is the law of business, and until the farmer can protect himself by organization he will lose.

On the other hand the average business man feels that the farmer is lazy, has a tendency to socialism, and has not ordinary business integrity. Both are wrong, and a closer relationship will teach each other that their interests are mutual and there is no real reason for distrust and unfriendliness.

Coöperative Storage

Some arrangement should be made for the use of present storage facilities and present storage organizations with mutually profitable results, without the duplication of grain handling machinery. The marketing of grain and other crops is as important as the production, and we have approximately sufficient storage facilities now to market in an orderly manner.

Reduced railroad rates are not favored, as the item of service is a great part of a fair rate and in order to get this service rates must be in accordance. There can be, however, an adjustment without any reduction to the transportation companies.

To illustrate: Anyone knows that the movement of a car of cattle 2000 miles to market is more hazardous and expensive than a car of wheat, and the value is almost four times as much. Still it costs twice as much to get a car of wheat to market as it does a car of live stock.

Many farmers are of the opinion that boards of trade are unfriendly toward them and try to depress the price. This is not so, but there are of course members of boards of trade who manufacture a finished product from the raw farm product and they very naturally buy that commodity as cheaply as they can and oppose any legislation which will increase the price. They form, however, a very small percentage of the membership.

More Confidence Needed

There has been much publicity of late to the effect that farming can not succeed, and it is the greatest obstacle that farming has to overcome. This has produced a feeling that is harder to overcome than droughts, hot winds, grasshoppers or variable markets. It has made it impossible to interest capital in farming, and it is doubtful if there are over 10 big bankers in the United States today who believe that farming can be successfully done. This attitude has discouraged farm boys with brains and as a result they leave the farm, and many of our largest industrial organizations are now under the direction of former farm boys. There must be a reversal of the present attitude.

The foregoing suggestions are all big factors in the solution of the present farm problem, but more effective and positive still will be the application of engineering and industrial methods. There are but two types of successful farming in the United States today under present economic conditions, namely, the small farm on which the farmer and his family do all the work and there is no pay roll; and the large farm operated on an industrial basis with economical units, skilled workmen, high wages, and intelligent business management.

All other industry has increased its output per man many times. The economical unit is well established. What chance has the farmer to engage skilled men when they can earn several times as much in the city? What inducement is there for the farmer boy with brains to remain on the land when he can be more prosperous in the city and where capital will finance his ideas? The farmer is like every other manufacturer who has foreign competition or a surplus. He must either reduce his costs, get tariff protection or limit his production. Less than 20 per cent of our population will be on the farms in another 20 years. This farm population will drift to the city to furnish our ever-growing industrial demands.

Farmer Should Share

Manufacturers have had unprecedented prosperity for the past six years. Wages have been unparalleled. Industry has been buying from itself to the extent of almost $6,000,000,000 per year in the form of installment buying. Wages and salaries have been hypothecated for from 15 months to three years. It is impossible for our industrial and wage curve to rise continuously.

Meanwhile the purchasing power of the farmer has decreased $1,000,000,000 a year. The farmer has not been a buyer, nor can he be a buyer unless he is granted some of our general prosperity. Something must be done to put him in the market to carry us over the present industrial setback. Give him a little prosperity so that he can buy some of the many manufactured articles. It is manifestly unfair in this big, square-deal country of ours that one-third of our population, now engaged in the basic industry of agriculture, should not have their share of national prosperity, which can be so easily done by applying the same fundamentals, regulations and laws that have made us the most prosperous nation in the world and has properly given our labor its present high standard of living.

The Federal Farm Board has hardly had an opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness. It is only proper that we give it a fair test. The writer is certain that farm commodities would be much lower today were it not for the Federal Farm Board. It should have the full support of all business men. The most fertile field today for constructive legislation and fairness is in farming. The broadest field today for the technical man is in agricultural engineering, and the biggest industrial opportunity in the United States today is in agriculture.

UTILITIES BREAK NEW HAMPSHIRE LAW, STATE SAYS

Corporations Formed to Avoid Obligations, It Is Charged

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Denunciation of public utilities in New Hampshire because they "have designedly created a cloud of corporations for the purpose of making investigation and regulation difficult," was made by Louis E. Wyman, special state counsel before the Public Service Commission on Nov. 5.

The commission is investigating the claim of the State that the associated gas and electric system controls, through the New England Gas Company, the New Hampshire Gas & Electric Company, and the Derry Electric Company in violation of state law.

Mr. Wyman summed up the State's case asserting that "the intercorporate complications created by the beneficial owners of these properties are designed to avoid the full performance of the obligation that a public utility owes the State."

"These supposedly separate corporations have been and are guilty of violating the law of New Hampshire with reference to issuance of securities," Mr. Wyman continued.

"They have, for their own benefit, caused to be retired long term loans bearing interest at 6 per cent and have substituted therefor an open account bearing interest at 8 per cent, payable to themselves, without any authority from the commission.

"For their own benefit and to deprive the local utility of advantages that might otherwise be secured out of market conditions, they have tied that utility by long term contracts to deal only with themselves.

"They have deprived the local utility of its separate identity and in practical operations have taken away from its board of directors any real power of control or management.

"They have acquired not only stock, but property of the Derry Company and have been and now are operating it without authority of this commission, contrary to the statutes of New Hampshire.

"For their own benefit and not for the benefit of the public they serve, they have diverted monies of the local utility to the treasury of the Associated Gas & Electric Company."

LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP FAVORED

MALDEN, Mass. (AP)—The city of Malden, balloting on a special referendum on Nov. 5, voted 5978 to 4590 to instruct its representatives in the Legislature to recommend to the President and United States Senate full membership and coöperation in the League of Nations. The reservation was made, however, that the United States shall not engage in any war except by vote of Congress.

ELECTIONS SHOW LABOR'S UNREST, WOLL DECLARES

State Regulation of Work Called Possible Help to Employment

Election results were a warning from labor that unless industry and commerce squarely meet and solve the unemployment problem, government regulation of employment will be demanded by labor voters, according to Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and acting president of the National Civic Federation.

Speaking at the twentieth annual meeting of the woman's department, Massachusetts section of the National Civic Federation, on Nov. 5, Mr. Woll urged the application of the remedy proposed by organized labor, that is, the five-day work week and shorter working day, combined with high wages. He described this program as offering the only permanent solution.

Approximately 21,000,000 wage earners are unemployed throughout the world, he estimated, of which at least 3,500,000 are in the United States. Inflation of capital, stock speculation and the export of American capital are among the important causes of this condition, he said. He criticized manufacturers who have established some 200 factories in foreign lands.

A more important cause, however, is mechanization of industry, which has "thrown millions of wage earners out of work in this country," he declared.

New industries which the machine has given rise to are not making up for this displacement, Mr. Woll said. He pointed out that the large surplus of labor often cited as a necessary basis for successful industry, has now been definitely proved a blight and not an advantage.

The Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, vice-president of Georgetown University and regent of its School of Foreign Service, spoke on "Soviet Russia and the World in 1930." Dr. Walsh warned American business men against financing Russia in its "five-year plan," which he declared was not a noble economic experiment, but part of an aggressive campaign aimed at world revolution.

At the morning business session Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Boston was reëlected chairman. All other officers were also reëlected.

PORTES GIL TO STUDY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Emilio Portes Gill, former provisional President of Mexico, is enroute to New York, whence he will go to Europe for a prolonged visit.

Señor Portes Gil has been intrusted by President Ortiz Rubio with a mission of study, on behalf of the Government, the social structures of the countries he will visit.

Savings Deposits Gain During Lull

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Savings deposits in banks and trust companies of the United States increased $267,180,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30 last, and reached the highest point on record, according to statements made public Nov. 6 by the savings bank division of the American Bankers Association.

This gain is in contrast with a decrease in savings deposits of $195,305,000 reported for the previous fiscal year, which was in the midst of boom times. Total savings accounts throughout the nation stood at $28,485,000,000 on June 30, the report indicates.

"This year the total number of depositors reported is 52,769,175, a gain of 5048 over last year," W. Espey Albig, deputy manager of the association in charge of the savings division, declared. "When conditions in industry and employment are not satisfactory, there is a tendency on the part of those whose income is derived largely from wages to deposit more of their income in the savings departments of the banks.

"Withdrawals from savings up to about the middle of December, 1929, were enormous, but since the low point was reached the gain has been more notable than is indicated by the mere statement of net increase."

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Fine broadcloth coats with collars and cuffs of caracul, wolf, lapin, Manchurian wolf (dog), etc.

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"More Laughs Than the Ocean Has Waves."—Traveler.

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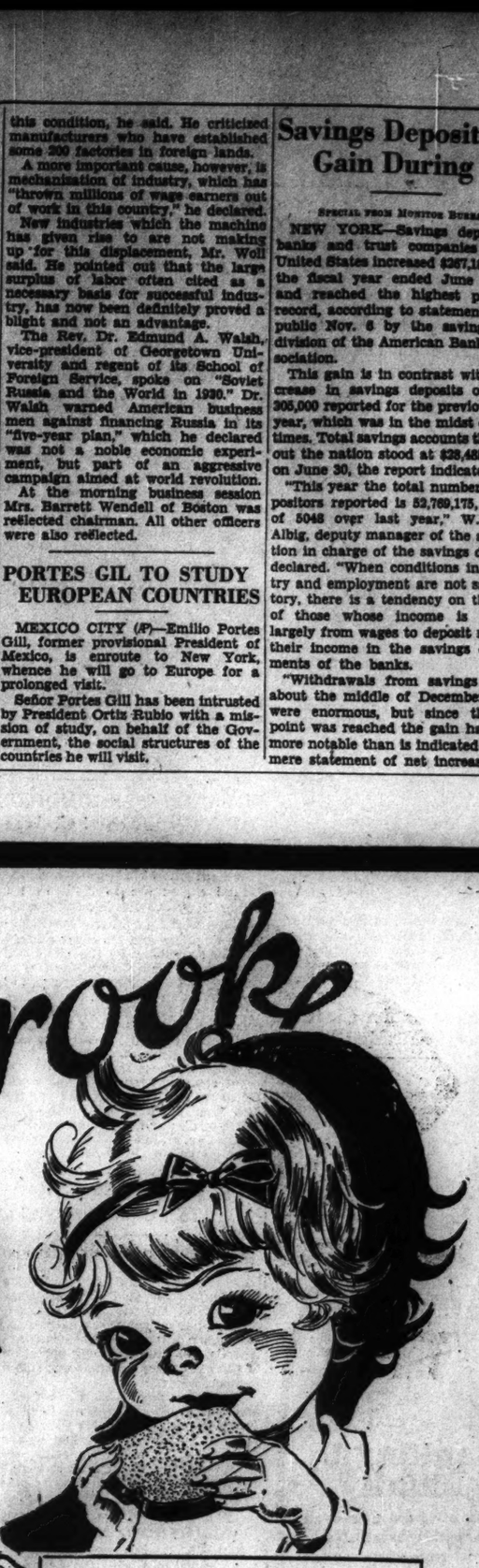
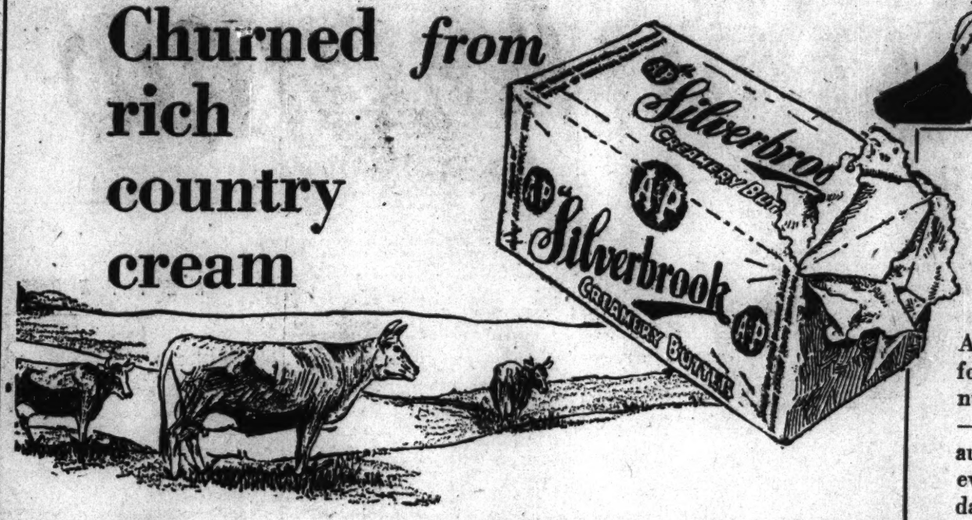
Order Seats at Box Office Prices by Mail or Telegraph from Mansfield Theater

A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 "WHERE ECONOMY RULES"

Silverbrook BUTTER



Churned from rich country cream



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WBZ-WBZA: 8:45 to 9:00 A. M.
WJAR-WGY-WTAG: 9:45 to 10:00 A. M.

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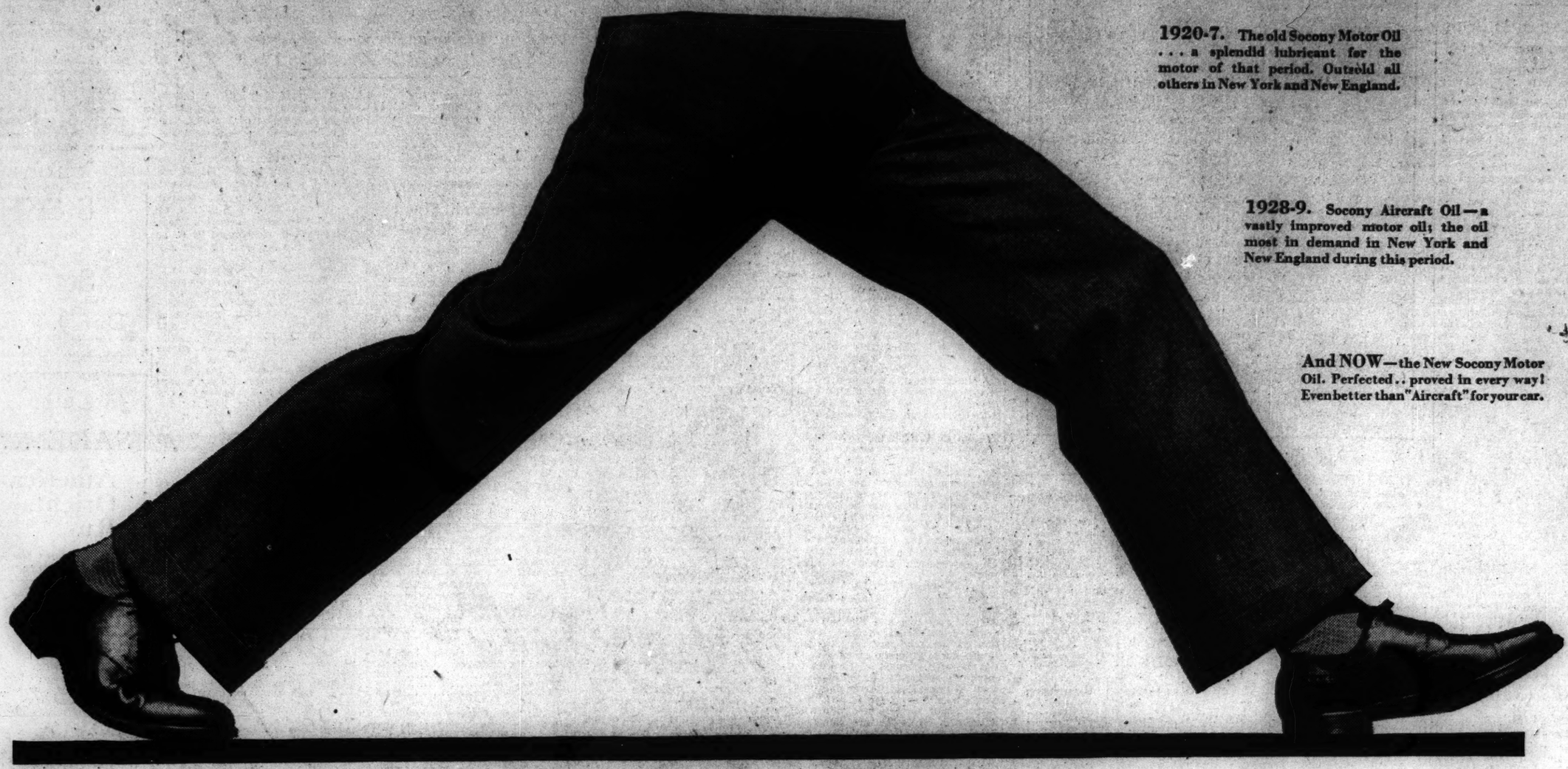

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Perfected ...proved in *every* way!

(*Even better than* "AIRCRAFT" *for your car*)

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We sincerely believe you will find the *new* Socony Motor Oil the ideal lubricant for your motor. We invite you, we urge you, to try it.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CHICAGO HAS NEW STRENGTH

Veterans Return in Better Condition and Wings Are Bolstered

CHICAGO (AP)—Fortified by more experience and several exceedingly promising young recruits, the Chicago Black Hawks threaten to become a serious contender in the approaching National Hockey League race.

Maj. Frederic M. Claughlin, owner of the young team which created a surprise by earning second place in the American division last year, has spent liberally for players during the summer shopping season and believes that with the right number of so-called "breaks" the Hawks will be in the thick of the championship struggle from the first game.

New and promising talent has been obtained for the wing positions, one of the weak spots in last year's combination. Several veterans, who met with mishaps toward the end of the 1929-30 campaign, have reported back in splendid condition.

Gardiner at Goal

Charles "Chuck" Gardiner, one of the best defense men of the league, will be back at goal, while Alex Wood, star of the Regina (Sask., Canada) Amateur team last season, will be carried as a spare goal tender.

Clarence "Taffy" Abel, the Hawks 224-pound star; Marvin "Cyclone" Wentworth, not at his best most of last season; Teddy Graham, one of last year's most promising rookies and Duke Dutkowski, recently appointed captain, will be the Black Hawk's defense line and should be stronger than formerly.

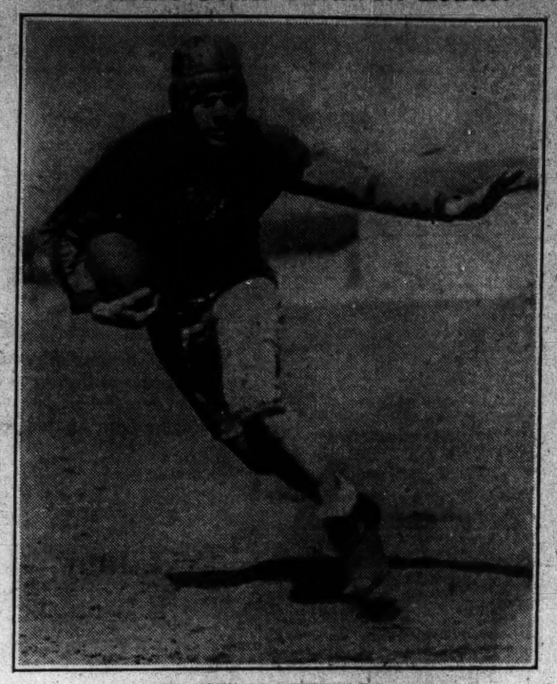
Much of the power of the center line depends on the comeback ability of Vic Ripley, who had a poor year last season. Ripley has reported back for training with more weight and in far better condition. He will work with the old Black Hawk line—Tommy Cook, high point scorer of the team last year, and Art Somers, one of the most aggressive players in the game.

The return of Harold "Mush" March has cheered the wing positions along with the new talent. March met with a mishap toward the close of the 1929-30 season but he reported back, however, in excellent condition. Back with him are Lolo Couture, Johnny Gottselig, Frank Ingram, Ty Arbour and Earl Miller, who was out of the lineup half of the past season also. Miller's return will give the Hawks the famous Miller-to-Cook scoring combination that puzzled many Hawk rivals last year.

With the exception of Wood, all the Black Hawk recruits are wingmen this season. The outstanding ones are Victor Des Jardins and Elwin "Doc" Romnes, stars from the St. Paul club of the American Association last season, and Roger Jenkins, a bruising winger who was one of the aces of the Canadian amateur ranks last year.

An innovation introduced by the Hawks this year has been the employment of a full-time physical director, Emil Iverson, former physical culture professor at the University of Minnesota. Iverson will work independently of the trainer and Coach Dick Irvin.

A Pacific Coast Gridiron Leader



CAPT. JOHN W. KITZMILLER '31
University of Oregon Football Team of 1930.

Pacific Coast Conference

SO. CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA	
52-U. C. L. A.	0	19-Santa Clara	7
27-Oregon State	7	0-Wash. State	16
6-Wash. State	7	7-St. Mary's	6
63-Utah State	0	7-Olympic Club	13
41-Stanford	0	0-Washington	13
33-Denver	13	46-Montana	0
224	39	79	55
STANFORD		**OREGON STATE**	
32-W. C. Army	0	48-Willamette	0
18-Olympic Club.	0	16-Gonzaga	0
20-Santa Clara	0	7-So. California	27
0-Minnesota	0	20-Calif. Aggies.	0
13-Oregon State.	7	7-Stanford	13
12-So. California	41	57-Pacific	0
20-U. C. L. A.	0	7-Wash. State.	14
118	48	162	60
WASH. STATE		**WASHINGTON**	
47-Col. of Idaho.	12	48-Whitman	0
16-California	0	27-Montana	0
7-So. California.	6	27-Idaho	0
24-Gonzaga	0	0-Oregon	7
61-Montana	0	13-California	0
14-Oregon State.	7	80-Puget Sound.	0
169	25	175	7
MONTANA		**U. C. L. A.**	
52-Mt. St. Charles	0	0-So. California	52
0-Washington	27	21-Pomona	0
13-Mont. State	0	6-St. Mary's	21
0-Wash. State	61	30-California T.	0
0-California	46	0-Stanford	20
85	134	57	93
OREGON		**IDAHO**	
20-Pacific	0	6-Montana St.	7
51-Willamette	0	30-Col. of Idaho	6
14-Drake	7	0-Washington	27
7-Washington	0	46-Whitman	0
20-Idaho	6	6-Oregon	20
		26-Gonzaga	0
112	13	114	60

AUSTRALIAN TOURISTS LOSE

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON— The Australian women players, who are making field hockey history by touring Britain, met with yet another defeat Nov. 5 when the Scottish national eleven scored 4 goals to 1 against them at Dundee after leading 1 to 0 at halftime. So far the Australians have gained only two victories, both in Ireland, one of them over the Irish national team.

PHILLIES AGAIN FIRE FLORIDA

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Philadelphia National League Club announced on Nov. 6 that Winter Haven, Fla., would again be the training base of the Phillies next spring. The club made the formal announcement because there had been reports the club might train in Texas.

COUGARS' LEAD IS INCREASED

Washington State Eleven Goes Farther Ahead in Pacific Coast Conference

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Washington State	4	0	98	13	1.000
Oregon	3	0	27	6	1.000
Washington	3	1	67	7	.750
So. California	3	1	136	26	.750
Stanford	2	1	45	48	.667
California	1	2	42	39	.333
Idaho	0	2	6	47	.000
U. C. L. A.	0	3	0	73	.000
Oregon State	0	3	21	84	.000
Montana	0	3	0	134	.000

PACIFIC COAST GAMES NOV. 8

Washington State vs. Idaho at Moscow, Idaho; U. C. L. A. vs. Oregon at Eugene, Ore.; California vs. Southern California at Los Angeles; Washington vs. Stanford at Palo Alto, Calif.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Washington State College strengthened its hold on first place in the football championship race of the Pacific Coast Conference as a result of the games played Nov. 1. The Cougars defeated Oregon State, 14 to 7, and thereby improved their record to four victories and a clean slate. Oregon is still in the undefeated class, having been idle last week-end. Other rivals for leadership played games outside of the circuit.

Coach O. E. Hollingderry's Washington Staters may make it five straight, as they visit Idaho at Moscow, Nov. 8. The Vandals have lost two games, and while they form an agile and skilled machine, they are not rugged enough for the Cougars. Last week C. A. Ellingson '31, veteran halfback and G. N. Edwards '32, tackle, made the touchdowns, while L. A. Maskell '31 and Mentor Dahlen '33, quarterback, kicked the after points.

Cougars Block Punt

The first score came when Oregon State tried to punt out from behind its own goal line and the ball was deflected, the Cougars taking possession on the nine-yard line. On the fourth down Ellingson swept around left end with splendid interference to invade the goal zone. The second came from an intercepted Beaver pass, Edwards reaching up for it and then dashing half the length of the field untouched. While this was going on, Coach L. B. Calland's Idaho boys ran up a 26-to-0 score on Gonzaga, showing the Vandals have a varied and speedy attack where the opposition is not too formidable.

Oregon, which had its last workout against Idaho two weeks ago, winning 20 to 6, should be favored over California at Los Angeles this week-end. The latter fell before Stanford 20 to 0, on Oct. 31, and seems to need more determined work on the defense.

California certainly looked much better than at any time this season, when it defeated Montana, 46 to 0. Even a tackle, D. A. Timmerman '31, participated in the scoring. He caught a kickoff and ran 70 yards for the touchdown. This climaxed a series of long runs, which were aided by the smart mixing of the attack between rushing and passing, directed by S. E. Potter '31, quarterback. The Grizzlies held California to one touchdown until the third period, when the scoring began in earnest with R. E. East '31, halfback, racing around right end for 30 yards. Shortly thereafter a long pass, H. W. Schaldrach '32, halfback, to East, put the ball on Montana's 16-yard line. Two off-tackle smashes were all that was needed to put the ball over in the hands of R. W. Gill '32, substitute fullback. This game gave Coach G. M. Price a chance to see his offensive plans work out on the field.

In all the Bears gained 457 yards from scrimmage and it is safe to anticipate they will have a hard time coming near that in the Southern California game this week-end. The Trojans, under Coach H. H. Jones, developed remarkably to beat Stanford, 41 to 12, a week ago and on Nov. 1 kept up the good work by downing Denver University, 33 to 13. This was done chiefly by a power attack, and the liberal use of substitutes, as Denver was not rated on a par with the Trojans due to its previous record.

Put in Regulars

The regulars went in at half time to break the 6-to-6 tie, and it did not take them long. Led by O. E. Mohler '33, star quarterback, Southern California ran up the score. Mohler broke loose for 55 yards and a touchdown, and, after alternating runs with J. A. Musick '32, fullback, Mohler went over for a score. This done, the regulars were called off, and Blanchard Beatty '32, substitute quarter, dashed 33 yards for a touchdown. Byers later intercepted a Denver pass in midfield, and later threw a long pass to Hively, who ran 15 yards for a touchdown. Maloney plunged over for the fifth major count in the last quarter.

Stanford and Washington should be very well matched at Palo Alto this week-end. Coach G. F. Warner's Cardinals won their second Conference victory over U. C. L. A. last week, while Washington was exercising its running with a 60-to-0 performance against Puget Sound. Oregon State and Montana have open dates this week.

Oregon State's air attack was effective for two touchdowns against the stronger Washington State team last week. Ralph E. Buerke '31, quarterback, threw a 36-yard pass to Floyd Root '32, end, for the first touchdown. The pass was a long delayed one, with Buerke running far back before throwing. Root at the goal line leaped from between two Cougars to draw the ball out of the air. Coach P. J. Schissler's Beavers had two chances to score on which they failed, as their line was not strong enough to budge the Cougars from the one-yard mark. Altogether it was as encouraging a game as any defeat could expect to be.

First Round Class A Squash Completed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The stars of squash tennis opened their season of competition with the first round of the Metropolitan Class A team championship on Nov. 5, with all eight of the clubs entering Class A teams in action.

Newcomers into the higher ranks of the game made their debuts in Class A competition in a number of cases, with almost uniform success, as the elder members of the game yielded their places to the younger element. Among these were Frank J. Walters, United States Class C champion, and N. H. Aronsohn, of Princeton Club; Philip Moore, of the Columbia University Club, and Frank R. Hanson, of the same club, P. J. Cohalan, New York Athletic Club, and Frank C. Hart, of the Crescent Athletics Club.

Columbia University Club, the champions, won every match from the Yale Club, but Crescent Athletic Club, opposing Park Avenue Squash Club, and Princeton Club, competing against Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, did likewise. All of these winners played on their home courts, the last match being transferred from the Fraternity Club, whose courts are not yet ready after the changes ordered last summer.

New York Athletic Club, headed by the United States champion, Harry F. Wolf, visited the Harvard Club courts, and won five out of the seven matches, Frank M. Loughman defaulting on his third game when the match was settled in favor of the Mercury Foot team. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—

First Round

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 7, YALE CLUB 0

R. B. Haines, Columbia, defeated H. S. Thorne, Yale, 15—6, 15—3.

Philip Moore, Columbia, defeated R. J. Larner, Yale, 15—7, 15—3.

N. C. Willett, Columbia, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale, 15—8, 15—11.

E. O. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated Arthur Gaines, Yale, 15—1, 15—6.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia, defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale, 15—12, 18—14.

R. Reutter, Columbia, defeated L. H. Sonnebern, Yale, 17—14, 15—9, 15—1.

F. R. Hanson, Columbia, defeated H. V. Crawford, Yale, 15—10, 15—6.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 7, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 0

E. R. Larigan, Crescent, defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., Park Avenue, 15—10, 15—5.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, defeated Howell Van Gerbig, Park Avenue, 9—15, 15—6, 15—10.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent, won from J. D. Kennedy, Park Avenue, by default.

A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, won from C. F. Fuller, Park Avenue, by default.

E. W. Arnold, Crescent, defeated C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, 12—15, 15—4, 15—10.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, won from Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, by default.

Frank S. Hart, Crescent, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—1, 18—15.

PRINCETON CLUB 7, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 0

S. M. Sperry, Princeton, won from H. P. Cole, Fraternity, by default.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—4, 15—8.

Edwin Muller, Princeton, defeated S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity, 15—11, 18—13.

J. C. Neely, Princeton, defeated W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, 15—13, 15—4.

P. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, defeated S. R. Greene, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—5.

F. J. Walters, Princeton, defeated M. H. Sherwin, Fraternity, 15—2, 15—7.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton, defeated T. R. Tarrant, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—3.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 5, HARVARD CLUB 2

H. F. Wolf, New York, won from G. M. Rushmore, Harvard, by default.

Murray Taylor, Harvard, defeated Barnwell Elliott, New York, 15—4, 15—7.

R. M. Kirkland, New York, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, 15—7, 15—9.

O. B. Woods, Harvard, defeated F. M. Loughman, New York, 15—12, 9—15, default.

B. W. Richert, New York, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard, 17—14, 15—5.

M. H. Westerfield, New York, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard, 15—10, 18—16.

P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated F. M. Warburg, Harvard, 15—9, 15—7.

RACQUET & TENNIS CLUB WINS EASILY

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Racquet & Tennis C.	2	0	9	1	1.000
Harvard Club	1	0	5	0	1.000
Rockaway Hunt'g C.	1	1	4	5	.500
University Club	0	1	2	3	.000
Nassau Country Club	0	1	0	5	.000
Princeton Club	0	1	0	5	.000
Montclair Ath. Club.	0	0	0	0	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Only one of the second round matches in the Metropolitan Class A squash racquets team championship was played Nov. 5, the visit of the Princeton Club team to Glen Cove for its match with Nassau Country Club being postponed indefinitely. In this, the Racquet & Tennis Club team, which has the advantage of playing all its matches on its home courts, defeated the team of the Rockaway Hunting Club, 4 to 1.

Herbert N. Rawlins Jr. the United States champion, headed the list for the winners, encountering W. Palmer Dixon, a former titleholder, and defeating him in a four-game match at 15—8, 12—15, 15—9, 15—8, but on the next match, Junius A. Richards, a former squash tennis star, not ranked last year, defeated Perry R. Pease, No. 4 in 1930, in a closely fought five-game match, for the only victory for the Cedarhurst visitors. Pease put up a hard fight, taking the fourth game without losing a handout, but Richards won the deciding game after Pease had set it at 13 all. The score was 15—16, 15—8, 15—11, 0—15, 18—15. The summary

RACQUET & TENNIS CLUB 4, ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB 1.

H. N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet, defeated W. P. Dixon, Rockaway, 15—8, 12—15, 15—9, 15—8.

J. A. Richards, Rockaway, defeated P. B. Pease, Racquet, 15—16, 15—8, 15—11, 0—15, 18—15.

L. S. Haskins, Racquet, defeated E. M. Jonkiaas, Rockaway, 15—10, 12—15, 15—13.

W. J. Izelin, Racquet, defeated J. H. Harper, Rockaway, 15—10, 15—8, 15—11.

Ogden Phipps, Racquet, defeated G. M. Laimbeer, Rockaway, 15—8, 17—18, 15—8, 14—16, 15—12.

HALBERT BLUE AND SCOFIELD TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C.—Halbert J. Blue of Aberdeen, N. C., and Edwin L. Scofield of New York will meet in the final round of the twenty-sixth annual autumn golf tournament of the Pinehurst Country Club here as the result of the semifinals contested on the Pinehurst links, Nov. 5.

In one semifinal, Blue defeated Frank T. Keating of Boston, 5 and 3, while in the other Scofield won from David N. Tallman of Minneapolis, Minn., former western senior champion, 7 and 6. Blue played a steady game, making the turn 3 up. Scofield was in top form against Tallman. He putted well and scored nine pars in 12 holes, completing his round to score a 74. The summary:

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL AUTUMN GOLF TOURNAMENT OF THE PINEHURST COUNTRY CLUB—Semifinal Round

Edwin L. Scofield, New York, defeated David N. Tallman, Minneapolis, Minn., 7 and 6

Halbert J. Blue, Aberdeen, N. C., defeated Frank T. Keating, Boston, 5 and 3.

Eight Billiard Players to Compete for Championship

Professional Title Tournament for Dwyer's Broadway Academy, Beginning Dec. 8—Four Sectional Qualifiers Approved by Association Director

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The field of eight to compete for the world's professional championship at pocket billiards, to be held at Dwyer's Broadway Academy in New York, starting Dec. 8, is announced here by C. A. Storer, director of players by the National Billiard Association of America. The field includes four sectional qualifiers, just decided. These were Bennie Allen of Kansas City, former world's titleholder, southern section; Pasquale Natalie of Chicago, northern section; Arthur Woods of New York, eastern section, and Thomas Boatman of Portland, Ore., western section. These players have been approved by C. A. Storer for the National Billiard Association.

These sectional champions will compete for the world's crown against E. Ralph Greenleaf, defending titleholder; Frank I. Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., and Erwin Rudolph of Chicago, both former champions, and Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn, 1929 eastern champion. All tournament games will be at 125 points. First prize is worth $8500, exclusive of the gate receipts and is represented by a cash award of $2500 and a salary for one year of $6000, to be paid by the National Billiard Association of America.

The results of the sectionals mean that four new faces will be seen in the world's title competition this season. Spencer Livsey of Los Angeles, 1929 western winner, and Marcel Camp of Detroit, the 1929 northern champion, were eliminated. Allen, who held the title in 1912, 1913 and 1914, will be back again. Arthur Woods, a title contender for 15 years, also will get another opportunity to try and win the title for the first time. The sectional finalists were the survivors among the 54 players in the divisionals.

The complete results of the four sectional finals follow:

EASTERN FINAL AT PARADISE BILLIARD PARLOR, READING, PA.

	1st block	2nd block	3rd block	Final score
Arthur Woods	71	133	94	300
Andrew Ponzi	108	68	16	178

WESTERN FINAL AT ALMAN'S RECREATION, OAKLAND, CALIF.

	1st block	2nd block	3rd block	Final score
Thomas Boatman	107	101	92	300
Spencer Livsey	82	73	139	282

NORTHERN FINAL AT PEORIA LIFE RECREATION, PEORIA, ILL.

	1st block	2nd block	3rd block	Final score
Pasquale Natalie	110	98	92	300
Marcel Camp	82	68	142	289

SOUTHERN FINAL AT ASTE, CARR & ASTE BILLIARD ROOM, MEMPHIS, TENN.

	1st block	2nd block	3rd block	Final score
Bennie Allen	102	105	93	300
James Thompson	82	71	182	295

As the handicap eligibility for the women's United States championship will in the future be based on these figures, it is recommended that all state, sectional and district women's golf associations throughout the United States adopt this yardage as the standard from which to compute their handicaps.

The new yardages exceed the old by 10 yards on the shorter holes and more than 25 on the longer ones. Holes of more than 500 yards formerly were par 6, but par 5 is now the maximum for even longer holes.

Never before has a uniform yardage been officially adopted by the women's committee of the U. S. G. A., but the following standard was in general use by the women's eastern, western and southern associations:

Up to 190 yards.....par 3
191 to 350 yards.....par 4
351 to 500 yards.....par 5
501 yards and over.....par 6

It is interesting to note that while the new figures for women are still some 50 yards below the level of men's par, they exceed by 25 yards women's par in Great Britain.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Annapolis 5, Syracuse 2.
Gettysburg 2, Dickinson 0.
Harvard 7, M. I. T. 0.
Stevens 3, Lafayette 2.

Dates for U. S. Open Golf Are Revealed

By The Associated Press

New York

THE dates for the United States open golf championship next year have been fixed for July 2, 3, and 4, at the Inverness Club, Toledo, O.

Sectional qualifying play in June throughout the country will furnish the field for the 72-hole championship test at Toledo, except for the top-notchers, who qualified automatically by finishing in the first 30 at Interlachen last July.

New Women's Par Adopted by U.S.G.A.

Women golfers will be keenly interested in the new par figures adopted by the women's committee of the United States Golf Association and announced through the offices of Herbert H. Ramsay, chairman of the championship committee of the U. S. G. A. and released here to the public Nov. 6 through the office of Miss Eleanor W. Allen, chairman of the handicap committee of the Women's Eastern Golf Association.

The following yardage has been adopted for determining women's par:

Up to 200 yards.....Par 3
201 to 375 yards.....Par 4
376 yards and over.....Par 5

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS GIVEN

PROVIDENCE (AP)—Francis D. Gurll '31 of New Bedford, Mass., and Richard P. Eldridge '31 of Providence, both of Brown University, were recipients of scholarships at that institution on Nov. 5. Gurll, who is quarterback on the football eleven, received the Michael J. Lynch Scholarship for the outstanding undergraduate in athletics, scholarship and character, and Eldridge won the Kendall Kerfoot Smith Scholarship of $300 for excellence in literature and art of ancient Greece. The Lynch scholarship was given in honor of Michael J. Lynch, considered best Brown pitcher of all time, and the Smith scholarship was in memory of Prof. Kendall Kerfoot Smith, former David Benedict professor of Greek literature and history.

MINNESOTA SIX ELECTS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Harry Schoening '31, star guard and forward for the last two years, has been elected captain of Minnesota's basketball team.

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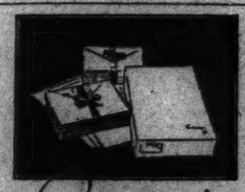
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ENGLISH SIDE VICTOR 7 TO 3

Defeats Scottish Players in Interleague Soccer Final in London

INTERLEAGUE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP—FINAL STANDING

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
English League	1	1	0	9	5	3
Scottish League	1	0	1	8	7	2
Irish League	0	1	1	2	7	1

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

WHITE HART LANE GROUNDS, LONDON—The representative side of the English Association Football League—differing only in two instances with the English national eleven that recently trounced Ireland by 5 goals to 1 at Sheffield—Nov. 5 defeated that of the Scottish League here 7 to 3 and in doing so won once again the annual interleague tournament wherein the chief soccer organizations of England, Scotland and Ireland compete.

The Englishmen revealed themselves as one of the finest sides produced anywhere since the war and now their individual brilliance is reinforced by the understanding of each other's play gained in two matches and they rank as red hot favorites for the international championship proper and their prospects of success are being enhanced by the fact that the English League has forbidden its affiliated clubs to release Scottish, Irish or Welsh players for international matches as formerly. The ban prevents these countries from utilizing on Saturdays the services of some of their greatest players whose skill has carried them into fame with the English league and for this reason the Scottish league team, beaten so convincingly here Nov. 5, may be regarded as identical with the eleven the selectors would have chosen to represent Scotland had the match been against England in the international series.

Selectors Have Task

Now the Scottish selectors are confronted with the task of devising something more formidable to meet England at Glasgow March 28 in what is always considered "the" international match of the season. On the other hand all that is needed to turn the English league side into England's side seems to be the alteration of the title for there was hardly a weak spot discernible Nov. 5 and many exceedingly strong ones.

England's chosen players this year are all bustlers, possessing imposing physique as well as speed and they displayed their qualities Nov. 5 in a whole-hearted way greatly to the liking of the big mid-week crowd of 22,000 spectators. But when all is said and done the thing the fans like best to see is the ball slammed hard and often into the net so they can open their mouths wide and shout "goal" and they must have felt they were really getting their money's worth when the Englishmen scored two goals in the first 12 minutes. The Scotsmen drew level seven minutes later. Of these four goals three were from free kicks.

The visitors were penalized for handling about five yards outside the penalty area and Al Campbell crashed in a prodigious drive that, glancing off a defender, gave the goal-keeper no chance whatever and then hefty James Hampson barged his way into the goal mouth melee just at the right moment to direct the ball into the net. Two goals that followed for Scotland came from the powerful left leg of R. Ferrier. One he scored by nipping onto the ball as it bounced off an Englishman following a free kick just outside England's penalty area—the ball entered the net from an "impossible" angle—and the other he obtained with a well-placed kick from a penalty shot. The penalty was awarded because a hard pass from Scotland's right wing struck the hand of one of the English fullbacks. As the Scottish players themselves made no appeal it can be imagined that incident appeared quite accidental.

Fine Defense by Fullbacks

The only other goal before half-time came in the thirty-fourth minute and followed persistent attacks by the English league. The splendidly sound defense of the fullbacks, F. R. Goodall and E. Blenkinsop, gave the halfbacks every encouragement to tie up with the forwards in attack and there were many offensive movements wherein eight English players were concerned, passing the ball from foot to foot in the Scotsmen's territory. At these times we saw one blemish on the Englishmen's performance, namely a sacrifice of snap shooting opportunities for that little extra "pattern weaving" which is justified only when it ends in a powerful shot from an improved position. It was such a shot from Hampson, as a matter of fact, that put the English ahead 3 to 2 before the change of ends.

In the second period the Englishmen showed their full mastery and artistry in comparison with which their opponents seemed spasmodic and individualistic. A brilliant combination led to Gordon Hodgson scoring the Englishmen's fourth point, and after a succession of corner kicks, S. D. Crooks added the fifth. The latter player frequently tied the opposing defense into knots and he crowned a great afternoon's performance by netting England's seventh goal two minutes from the finish after Hampson had bagged his third goal. Scotland's last goal was an opportunistic affair by Barney Battles.

The English and Scottish leagues have now met on 36 occasions since 1892, providing some of the most brilliant displays football has ever seen and the Englishmen gained 20 victories against 8, totaling 95 goals against 60. The summary:

ENGLISH LEAGUE	SCOTTISH LEAGUE
Houghton, lw	rw, R. Thomson
Carter, il	ir, A. Thomson
Hampson, c	c, Battles
Hodgson, ir	il, Stevenson
Crooks, rw	lw, Ferrier
Campbell, lhb	rhb, Wilson
Leach, chb	chb, Craig
Strange, rhb	lhb, Hill
Blenkinsop, lb	rb, Gray
Goodall, rb	lb, McGonagle
Spiers, g	g, J. Thomson

Score—English 7, Scottish 3. Scorers—Hampson 3, Crooks 2, Campbell, Hodgson, for English; Ferrier 2, Battles for Scottish. Referee—H. E. Hull, England. Time—Two 45m. periods.

SIDELINES

PRACTICALLY all the leading eastern football games this week-end likely to feature in the headlines are intersectional affairs, with Michigan invading the Harvard Stadium, Illinois advancing to meet the West Point Cadets and Notre Dame visiting Philadelphia for a testing with Pennsylvania.

According to early prediction among critics, the mid-westerners are favored in the Michigan-Harvard and Notre Dame-Penn games, but the Cadets are said to be picked to win against Illinois.

More mishaps are setting back Harvard's chance against the Wolverines. George Kiehn, tackle, is lost for the season and George Talbot, varsity guard, may be out of the game this week. If it were not for having to go back to fundamentals at this late stage in the season the Crimson might polish up the offense. Whether Jesse Hawley, former Dartmouth head coach, can help Arnie Horween enough in one week is the big question.

Michigan has a squad of some 36 players and a band of 100 pieces on its invasion of the Harvard Stadium. The Wolverines will be represented by students and alumni to the number of over 8000 and the team will not lack support, vocally.

Two Harvard-Yale football contests take place on Soldiers Field Friday, Nov. 7, when the Eli 150-pound footbal eleven faces that of Harvard and the Yale championship junior class team meets Harvard's senior champions.

Now it appears that Dartmouth may lose the services of one of its star fullbacks, Ed Sutton. The Green star met with a mishap early in the Yale game and it may be that he will not be ready before the last game of the season, that with Stanford on the Pacific coast.

Cornell was very much in the running for the mythical eastern football championship until most unexpectedly defeated by the Columbia Lions. The Red and White players have one consolation ahead and that is that they soon face Dartmouth. They were leading with the Big Green until the Columbia affair and may even up when the Hanover eleven invades Ithaca, Nov. 15.

These proposed post-season contests, for the aid of unemployment, should rest with the varsity squads themselves. They know whether they have had too much football and they know their situation in regard to studies.

Walter R. Okeson, commissioner of the Eastern Association for Selection of Football Officials, has notified the Harvard Athletic Association of a change in the assignment of officials for the Harvard-Michigan football game at the Harvard Stadium Nov. 8. Wilmer G. Crowell, Swarthmore College, who was originally assigned as the referee, has been permitted to withdraw on account of a mishap and Charles J. McCarty Jr., of Philadelphia, originally assigned to the position of umpire, has been assigned to referee the game and W. R. Crowley, Bowdoin College, will be the umpire. The other officials, H. A. Fisher, Columbia, head linesman, and Dean Watkeys, Syracuse, field judge, will hold their positions.

SHAMROCKS TRANSFER PLAYERS

Special from Moniton Bureau

CHICAGO—Fred Gordon, defense, and Tommy Westwick, forward, have been released to the New York Stars by the Shamrocks, it is announced. This move is in accordance with the American Hockey League policy of lending strength to new members. Gordon is a former National Hockey League wing man who switched to defense last year and became a real star. The Shamrocks, however, claim much defense power in the veteran Ralph Taylor, Andy Mulligan and Curly Headley, and with two outstanding candidates for a place in the defense line in George Burland and Jack Dawson.

PLAYERS DIVIDE BLOCKS

Arthur Woods of New York and E. Ralph Greenleaf, world's champion, divided the two blocks which they played in their 1200-point exhibition pocket billiard match at the State Theater Club, Boston, Nov. 5. Woods winning the afternoon one 100 to 92 and Greenleaf winning in the evening, 100 to 69. Each player has now won three blocks.

NAVY WILLING TO PLAY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy is willing to play a football game for charitable purposes, Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy said Nov. 6, but no overtures have been made for such a contest with the Army. The Navy has a game scheduled with George Washington University for Nov. 29, he said, which might be played for charity if the university is willing.

BY-PLAYS

FOLLOW NORTHWESTERN

EIGHTEEN important football teams in the United States, which participated in nine scoreless games, Nov. 1, can learn something from Northwestern. That lesson is that after an attack has penetrated, say to the 10-yard line, some play unlike anything previously used is needed to get the ball across the goal. The play may be intrinsically weak; its strength lies in looking the same, but being different.

An example was the play used to score Northwestern's third touchdown against Minnesota, a team that strong Stanford failed to score on with half a dozen golden opportunities. Northwestern had plunged the ball 48 yards in eight plays to the four-yard line. Most teams would have continued to plunge, but not the shrewd Northwestern team. It pretended to plunge, and while it was going through the motions, W. S. Woodward '31, a star guard who had been coming out of the line on guards-around interference, took the ball and dashed off left tackle for the touchodwn.

Too many teams make the mistake of trying to score within the 10-yard line with the same plays they have been using through the field. Especially do forward-passing teams make this mistake, with the result that their passes are knocked down behind the goal line. In the middle West this season the forward pass over the goal has proved a very weak scoring play.

THE FUTURE OF OPEN GOLF TOURNAMENTS

It begins to look as if the open golf tournament would not be quite as common in the days to come as has been the case during the last two or three winters. The appearance of the tournament bureau of the Professional Golfers' Association of America seems to have had an entirely opposite effect on open tournaments from what was generally expected would be the case. It has been claimed that one tournament was given up because it did not care to contribute 10 per cent of the purse to the P. G. A., and another failed to materialize because there was a possibility that most of the professional players who are always needed to attract a good "gate" might not be competitors. Last winter was certainly a very busy one for the professional golfer, as it seemed to be nothing but a succession of open tournaments offering splendid prizes, but at the rate things are now going on this year promises to be something different.

FORMER "BIG THREE" MAKING NEW RECORDS

Harvard, Yale and Princeton may not be able to claim any championship football title at the end of the current season, but the former "Big Three" appear to be on their way for a new record or two. At the start of the season it looked as if Harvard might have one of the very best seasons it has had since the days of the famous "P. D.," but that has all changed now. Princeton started out rather unpromisingly and has shown nothing to date that would rank the 1930 Tigers with those of 15 or 20 years ago. Yale appears to be doing the best of the three, and if the Eli can clean up its remaining games, only one of which promises to be at all difficult, the Blue will be able to look back to a fairly satisfactory season.

But to return to the new records the three are making this fall. In the first place, it cannot be recalled when on the same Saturday all three of these colleges, with one playing a so-called smaller college, have been held to tie scores and with two of the three failing to score a single point, as was the case Nov. 1, when Yale and Princeton failed to score against Dartmouth and Chicago, respectively, and Harvard was very, very fortunate in holding William and Mary to a 13-to-13 tie score. Still another record of its kind is the winning of only one game in three weeks by the famous trio, and that was Yale's victory over Brown Oct. 16. Truly, the former "Big Three" have fallen on hard times so far as football is concerned.

AND WHERE WAS BABE RUTH?

When the Bancroft and Ens professional baseball teams were playing exhibition games in Cuba last month there was a money prize up for the first player who should knock out a home run, but, though nine games were played, not a single home run was made. Next time they should take "Babe" Ruth along with them.

MYSTERIOUS POWER APPEARS ON WANE

At the height of a season which shows the Warner wing-back offensive used by more teams than ever before, its mysterious power appears to be waning. Teams that have tried it this season for the first time have not obtained the results anticipated. Ohio State was scoreless for two Saturdays in important games. Wisconsin won two games by big scores, but the scores practically all came from wide open breaks in the game, intercepted passes, punts run for touchdown, and so on. Northwestern, for several years the leading exponent of the Warner system in the middle West, is running up big scores by the use of everything except the very thing the Warner system is supposed to provide, a strong running and plunging attack. Stanford itself, with the greatest man power in its history, appears to be going somewhere very slowly. This recital by no means discredits the Warner system, but serves to bring up again the fact that there are no magic systems in football to make strong teams out of weak ones, and once more brings the followers of the game up against a solid wall. This solid wall is made up of hard running, hard blocking, hard tackling, playing sense and enthusiasm. Any team that is blinded to these fundamentals by the brilliant glare of a new system is not going very far.

Yale Basketball Dates Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale University annual basketball schedule was announced on Nov. 5 by Manager C. C. Hardy and consists of 23 games, 12 of which will be played in the Yale gymnasium.

During New Year's week the Yale six will make a trip and play five games, three in New York City, one in Philadelphia and another in Carlisle, Pa. As yet, nothing has been said about a Christmas week tournament such as Yale has conducted for several years.

The schedule reveals, as usual, one game to be played with Harvard and that during the last week of the season. Five New York opponents will be met. They are: Columbia, Fordham, New York University, City College and Brooklyn Knights of Columbus. Dickinson, Lafayette and Brooklyn Knights of Columbus are newcomers in the Eli's schedule. The varsity and freshman schedules follow:

VARSITY SCHEDULE

Dec. 9—New London Submarine Base; 12—Wesleyan University; 16—Providence College; 18—Fordham at New York; 31—City College of New York.

Jan. 1—N. Y. U. at New York; 2—Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa.; 3—Penn at Philadelphia; 5—Brooklyn Knights of Columbus at Brooklyn; 10—Cornell at Ithaca; 12—Dartmouth at Hanover; 16—Connecticut Aggies; 20—Penn.

Feb. 6—Brown; 10—Princeton; 13—Holy Cross; 19—Columbia at New York; 21—Dartmouth; 23—Princeton at Princeton; 25—Lafayette; 28—Harvard at Cambridge.

March 3—Columbia; 7—Cornell.

FRESHMAN SCHEDULE

Dec. 9—Curtis High of Staten Island; 13—George Washington High School; 16—Naugatuck High School.

Jan. 10—Peekskill Military Academy; 13—Connecticut Aggies freshmen; 17—Andover at Andover; 26—Roxbury.

Feb. 6—Lawrenceville; 10—Milford; 16—Roxbury at Roxbury; 18—Choate; 21—Princeton freshmen; 26—Harvard freshmen at Cambridge.

March 3—Hun School.

MAROONS GET CONACHER

MONTREAL (AP) — Lionel Conacher, former manager and defense star of the New York Americans, has been purchased by the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League. The cash involved in the deal was not announced.

MILITARY ACADEMY WILL NOT MEET NAVY

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Maj.-Gen. William R. Smith, superintendent of the United States Military Academy, on Nov. 5, took cognisance of reports referring to an army-navy football game for the benefit of the unemployed and answered by saying that the army could not participate in any post-season game.

"For a great many years the army gave 100 per cent of its receipts from football to charity," said Major-General Smith, "but of late years this has been reduced to 10 per cent. The money is handled through the army and local relief societies."

The head of the military academy also pointed out that the army was furnishing work for men on buildings, which are being constructed as fast as funds are available.

"The climatic conditions also are undesirable for a post-season game, and any mishap sustained by an army player would mean he would drop far behind in his class work."

AGAINST POST-SEASON GAMES

FULLMAN, Wash. (AP)—The athletic council of State College of Washington has voted against two post-season games mentioned for the Cougar's football team this year. An invitation to play St. Mary's in San Francisco on Dec. 13 was declined on Nov. 5 and the council also acted on a statement made in newspapers that the Cougars meet New York University on Dec. 6 at New York the week after their game with Villa Nova at Philadelphia. "The Cougars are going through an exceptionally heavy schedule and at the end of the year they will be in no condition to take on those teams," Earl Foster, graduate manager said. "Besides, they would be missing too many classes."

MARINE CORPS COACH THROUGH

WASHINGTON—Tom Keady, ex-Dartmouth tackle and Lehigh and Vermont football coach, will be through as coach of football and baseball at the Marine Corps post, Quantico, Va., in July when his contract expires. This is because the All-Marine football and baseball teams will be abolished at the Virginia station, according to Commandant Major-General B. H. Fuller of the Marine Corps. One-third of the players will be given regular berths at Quantico. The heavy expense is given as the reason for the move.

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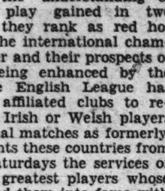
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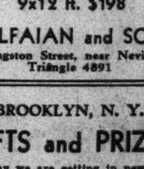
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Audubon, the Great Bird Lover

By LYDIA LION ROBERTS

FROM the time he was a little boy John James Audubon spent nearly all his spare time in the fields and woods, watching the birds. Even after he married and went into business in Kentucky, birds interested him far more than buying and selling.

Almost every day he drew a new picture of a bird or learned more about its habits. It was business that sent him traveling through the states of Ohio, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania, but it was the birds in the great forests of those regions that occupied most of his time and attention.

Many times his partner took charge of the store in Kentucky while Audubon remained away for weeks at a time, drawing and studying his forest friends. He thought nothing of long hours of tedious waiting, of walking miles through swampy lands, while he was studying the birds. It is said that at one time he followed a certain bird for three days until he had thoroughly learned its habits and drawn a picture of it that satisfied him. At another time when he was studying a bird he followed it to a tree where it entered a hole. Audubon put his hand into the hole intending to lift the little bird out gently, but to his astonishment he pulled out a snake instead.

About the year 1820 Audubon planned to give more time to following the birds, and started on a journey down the Ohio River with only a friend and his dog Dash to accompany him. He planned to explore the Ohio, Mississippi, Red, and Arkansas Rivers and study the birds and plants found in the woodlands along the banks.

Although he started his travels without a dollar in his pocket he was lighthearted and full of enthusiasm because he was doing the work he loved. He planned to support himself while he was traveling by drawing portraits of people in the towns where he stopped. A year later he had finished more than 60 drawings of birds, plants, and animals, and drawn 50 portraits. To him it was a happy and satisfactory year, though passed in strange places and in a very simple manner of living.

By this time Audubon had decided that a business life was not meant for him, and his great idea of drawing the birds of America in their natural surroundings had so taken hold of him that he gave up everything else for it. Very little was known about the different species of birds in America at that time. There was a great deal to be learned about their customs, their ways of building their nests, the manner in which they fed and raised their birdlings, their time of leaving and returning to certain localities, and their calls and songs.

His Life Work

Audubon felt that here was his life work. He would draw the birds lifesize, giving a short, accurate description of their lives, and publish the pictures in large books that people might learn more of the interesting life out of doors and become better acquainted with their feathered friends.

From the time of his decision until the great books were finished, Audubon lived the life of a woodsman, working early and late among the birds. The greater part of one year was spent walking over the State of Louisiana, spending long, patient hours watching the birds, and making note of every insect, reptile, or animal that came near him. After long days out of doors he returned home to make crayon sketches and stuff the birds that he needed to preserve for future study.

Poverty and Hard Work

It was not always easy to support himself while he was devoting so much time to study and drawing, and Audubon often lived in the barest room and ate the plainest of food. At one time he even had to wait two months before he could spare the $1.25 to buy a new notebook for his precious notes. Sometimes when he was traveling along the rivers by boat, he slept in a corner of the deck to save expense. Whenever it was possible he walked to his destination, and in one of his journals he tells of walking 250 miles to reach a certain place.

In spite of almost every kind of hardship, and with very little encouragement, for many people thought he was foolish to waste so much time on birds, Audubon went cheerfully ahead with his great plan. Even when an event happened that would have caused many a man to give up in discouragement, Audubon went bravely on.

One day when he went to get some of his drawings that had been stored away in a chest he could hardly believe his eyes at the sight before him. Several hundred of his drawings had been stored away, but rats had gnawed their way through the wood and destroyed almost every one of his pictures. For several days he was almost too stunned to be able to plan ahead, but soon he had decided to replace the drawings and make them even better than before, although this meant years of extra work. In three years he had replaced every one of the destroyed drawings.

Perhaps studying and painting birds does not sound like very hard work, but Audubon's plan of publishing life-size drawings and accurate accounts of bird life called for intense effort and long hours of labor. He was usually up before daylight, and worked far into the night. Besides his journeys in search of certain birds, which often took weeks and months, and the many hours spent on his drawings, his daily notes took a great deal of time.

He kept a journal in which he noted down everything he learned connected with natural history, and in separate journals he wrote down what he learned each day on the habits of every bird. No matter what he was doing or where he went, these journals, or notebooks, were carried with him, and nothing was allowed to interfere with his daily writing. Every night before he went to bed, no matter how late the hour, how many miles he had walked that day, or how hard he had worked, he noted in his journals every important detail of his day.

He tells in one of his journals of drawing a bird at one sitting, and then explains that this meant working steadily for 14 hours. When it was necessary for him to travel, he worked on shipboard, sometimes in fog and storm, and amid disagreeable conditions. In another place in his notes he speaks of drawing 42 pictures in four months, in which he drew 95 different birds, "from eagles downward, with plants, nests, flowers and 60 different kinds of eggs."

Before his great work of the special set of books was completed, Audubon had traveled more than 30,000 miles, and had drawn and colored more than 1000 pictures of birds. These books, with pages about three feet high and more than two feet wide, showing in life-size and color the birds of America, were published nearly 100 years ago, and are still considered one of the finest works on birds. Later a smaller edition of this work was published.

In addition to this special work Audubon prepared other books, made hundreds of portraits, kept numerous journals, and painted many other bird and animal pictures. Thousands of people have become better acquainted with the world out of doors, and with the wild life of the woods and fields through the books and pictures that were the result of the many years John James Aubudon spent in following the birds.

What Time Is It?

THE story of clocks goes back a long way into the past and is a very interesting one. Probably the first and simplest way of telling the time was by means of a stick stuck upright in the ground. The length and position of the shadow which it cast in sunlight helped men to know how the hours passed. This method was not very accurate, however, because the shadow varied with the changing season. The shadow of a rod is, of course, the plan used in the sundial, but the markings on a proper sundial are worked out so as to allow for difference of season.

One of the earliest and most reliable ways of telling time was by means of the water-clock. A simple form of this apparatus was a bowl with holes in the bottom, which was allowed to "float" on a larger vessel filled with water. The bowl always took the same length of time to sink, and so men could measure time by it.

A better sort of water-clock was made by putting water in a tall vessel which had a spout. The sides of this vessel were marked so that, as the water ran out, it was possible to know exactly how the time was passing.

The Greeks put a float on the water, fastening a cord to it which passed over a pulley and had a small weight at the other end. To the pulley was secured a pointer which gradually moved round a dial (rather like that of a barometer) on which the hours were marked.

Another old way of telling time was to let things burn slowly. Ages ago people used long rushes. They smoldered at pretty much the same rate, and markings on them told how the hours were passing.

The people in Korea still use ropes in the same way. At regular intervals knots are tied, and these mark the hours. King Alfred used candles in the same fashion—the candle having marks, each of which represented one hour.

Still another old way of measuring time was by means of an hourglass, which is exactly like an egg-boiler only larger. In this case it is sand, falling from one glass compartment to another—through a tiny hole—which records the passing of time. At one time speeches were measured in this way.

Making Bagpipes

Few people when they hear the stirring notes of the bagpipes have any idea of the trouble entailed in obtaining the materials to make the pipes. In the old days it was comparatively easy to make a set of bagpipes so far as obtaining the materials was concerned. The woods then used were laburnum and holly. But when the pipes were used in countries other than Scotland it was found that these woods would not stand the strain of the various climates. So a change had to be made.

Today the most popular woods for pipes are ebony, African blackwood and brazil-wood. The ebony comes chiefly from the west of Africa, and the difficulties of transport are so great that it costs over £100 a ton when it arrives at the factory.

In temperate climates ebony bagpipes can be used, but for hot countries the African blackwood is used. This is because it contains an oil which prevents splitting.

The bag itself is made of sheepskin, and it is the aim of all makers to secure skins that are as nearly airtight as possible. The best for this purpose come from Iceland, for nature has provided the sheep of that cold region with coats far closer in texture than those of their kind in warmer climates.

Lastly, and perhaps most important of all, come the reeds. These are made of cane which comes from the south of France and from Spain. It is sent out in 20-foot lengths.

Such are the materials from which the bagpipe is made. It has been called the national instrument of Scotland, but when we consider that Africa, India, Iceland, France and Spain have all contributed to its make-up, it might well be looked upon as international!

The Adventures of Waddles

"I'M OFF," SAID TED, "WITH GRIP ALL PACKED TO DO MY HIBERNATING ACT."
HERE MOLE REMARKED, "I SAY ADIEU, FOR I NOW SEEK SECLUSION, TOO."
AS TED AND MOLE THEN DISAPPEARED, I HEARD A FRIEND WITH HORNS AND BEARD.
"OH WADDLES, SEE MY NEW FUR COAT! LET WINTER COME!" SAID BILLY GOAT.

Norwegian Boy and Girl Gardeners

NORWEGIAN boys and girls are keen gardeners. Many years ago, through the energies and self-sacrifice of an elderly lady, Miss Mary Jörstad, school garden training was begun in Oslo, and now 23,000 Norwegian children have the benefit of this training not only in Oslo but in many other Norwegian towns as well. The boys and girls grow their own vegetables and flowers in gardens, at the expense of the county councils, the money for the produce sold going to the children's homes.

This autumn whole armies of boys and girls were to be seen with sacks of potatoes on their backs, or drawing them in little self-made carts; while others carried armfuls of cabbages, gourds, rhubarb, or flowers, smiling with happiness as the result of faithful and successful work.

After Miss Jörstad had launched her scheme, she ran a school garden with 24 boys for four years. Each boy was given a plot of land to dig, manure, sow and tend, while another plot was kept for all the boys to work on together. The produce was sold to cover part of the expenses.

The boys caught Miss Jörstad's enthusiasm, and the result of their work was shown in agricultural exhibitions, where it was awarded prizes. Several of the boys became so bitten with gardening that they eventually took it up as their trade, one of them leaving his native country for Denmark, where he obtained a post on a royal estate.

Seeing how successful the work among the school children had become, a committee of men, interested in horticulture, met in Oslo to discuss further plans for teaching gardening to boys and girls, and in 1909 the municipality of Oslo granted 10 acres of land for the founding of school gardens at six of its public schools. In the first year 700 children enlisted. Today the Oslo grammar schools have their own school gardens, too.

So popular is the work of gardening that the sale of vegetables and flowers grown by 3000 children in the Oslo gardens alone amounted this year to about 80,000 kroner (some $20,000).

United States Presidents

The following definitions describe words containing five letters each, the first and third letters of which, spelling downward, are the names of two presidents of the United States.

1. Ridicules.
2. A kitchen utensil.
3. Has exact information.
4. A loafer.
5. Part of carpenter's supplies.
6. A deep long-handled spoon.
7. Fringed.
8. To give up.

Crystal Mowry, Aviatrix and Parachute Jumper.

"Crystal of the Clouds"

IT IS said by some aviators that fliers are born and cannot be made, and unless one has the natural instinct to take to the air, it is futile to try to become a pilot. There can be no doubt that Crystal Mowry has always been naturally airminded. She is probably the only pilot who ever earned a license by parachute jumping.

When this intrepid young woman was a little girl in Colorado, a noted aviator and his wife visited her town in an airplane and took the child for a short flight. That was the first flying machine Crystal had ever seen, but it decided the girl then and there upon her career. She knew she must be a flier.

For several years after that she talked of the time when she would be an aviatrix. Everybody tried to discourage her "silly idea," as they called it. As she grew older, she begged to be sent to an aviation school, but her parents were obdurate and tried to turn her attention to other interests. However, nothing could long discourage this girl or keep her from ultimately reaching her goal.

The way in which she attained her ambition was certainly unique. Her parents left the little town in Colorado, and moved to Miami, Fla. Naturally, Crystal began to investigate the numerous airports and aviation schools which abound in this city. On one occasion she saw a man leap from a plane with a parachute. Said this plucky young girl, whose thoughts had been centered on aviation for years, "I can do that." She went to the manager of the field and told him she could do parachute jumping.

"What experience have you had?" he asked.

"None at all," she replied.

"Ever been up in a plane?"

"Once, several years ago," she replied.

"What makes you think you can do parachute jumping?"

"Why, I just know I can," was her answer.

Thinking to prove to the girl that she did not know what she was talking about, the manager of the field took her up in an airplane. At an altitude of about 1500 feet, he asked her if she felt she could jump. "Of course I can," she replied.

The next day he took her up with a parachute strapped on her. He felt sure this would be the last time that this determined young girl would mention parachute jumping, for he had taken many strong men and even experienced fliers up in planes for the purpose of letting them make parachute jumps. When the moment came for them to cut loose, or to "bale out," to use the aeronautical term, trembling with fear they had refused to jump—just couldn't do it.

But Crystal Mowry "baled out" without a moment's hesitation, and made a successful landing. After that it was agreed that she should become a regular pupil in the aviation school. The price of her tuition was to be paid by her giving exhibitions of parachute jumping. "Crystal of the Clouds" became known as one of the pluckiest girls that ever set out to conquer the air. Now she has become a full-fledged aviatrix. A few more hours alone in the air and she will have her pilot's license.

"What will you do then?" she was asked. "I shall have a position with one of the airplane manufacturing companies as a demonstrator of planes," she replied. "Then I shall be happy, for I can just fly and fly all I want to."

Have You Read?

In Lawrence's Bodyguard, by Gurney Slade. Illustrated by Willard Siegel. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.

The reader will find this one of the most difficult books to tear himself away from that he ever picked up, provided he, or she, as the case may be (for girls will like the book as well as boys), is 14 years of age up, and interested in original individuals. T. E. Lawrence is merely an honored name to many people. How he became one of the greatest leaders of irregular troops the world has ever seen, showing an amazing genius never found in textbooks, and, then, when success crowned his efforts beyond his wildest dreams, slipped quietly away, claiming merely the right to live his own life in his own way, should be known by every growing boy and girl.

Initiative, courage, and modesty are found in this brave young man, who, in 1916, much against his wishes, was appointed adviser to Prince Feisal in the Arab revolt in the Hedjaz. The author of "In Lawrence's Bodyguard" has based his story on facts found in Lawrence's own book, "Revolt in the Desert," and Robert Graves's fascinating book, titled, "Lawrence and His Arabs," so historical references are authentic.

Irwin, the boy hero of this book, meets the great Lawrence in the desert. The magic of Lawrence's name has caused tribe after tribe of the Arabs to rally around him. These tribes had lost their power to the Turks because of their endless quarrels among themselves. Forgetting blood enemies and old feuds, they march side by side, with Lawrence as their leader, across 1000 miles of desert sand, until they succeeded in driving the Turks out of their country.

Through a strange chain of exciting happenings, Irwin Baxter wins a chance to ride in Lawrence's bodyguard. This brave boy, of 17 years, experiences thrilling adventures. He is not too heroic. He is a natural boy of his age, using every ounce of pluck and brains and strength he possesses. He is not unlike what Lawrence himself must have been at his age—quiet, fearless, quick-witted and possessed of natural leadership qualities. Like Lawrence, he is indifferent to wealth for its own sake.

"In Lawrence's Bodyguard" is worth reading for the story itself. However, it also proves a fingerpost to "Revolt in the Desert" and "Lawrence with the Arabs," being a fine introduction to Lawrence. The reader, young or adult, will wish to know more of the man, who, after putting the Arab leaders in the seat of government belonging to them and their tribes, rode away, fearing that his further presence might prove an embarrassment to the race he had served so well.

This great act, the greatest in his remarkable career, filled the grateful Arabs with sorrow at the time. "Lorens is gone!" they cried. They mourned that they could not reward him, but later came fully to appreciate the nobility of his action. They knew that without Lawrence they would still have been fighting each other, while the Turks were their masters. He had brought them together, made union their strength, but had ridden away, leaving others to reap where he had sown. "Lorens" is a great name in Arabia!

Current Events

Coronation of Abyssinian King

THE coronation of Halle Sellassie, the new King of Abyssinia, may seem to be an event of little importance in this modern world. But it awakens interest and holds the attention because the antiquity of his kingdom takes us back in imagination through many hundreds of years of history.

According to Abyssinian records the new emperror is the 334th sovereign of a race which claims to have maintained its independent existence for nearly 75 centuries.

Brainerd P. Salmon, writing of the ceremony for the Monitor, says:

"While it may not be wise to place implicit confidence in the accuracy of Abyssinian chronicles in this respect, it fires the imagination to know that unconquered Ethopia has undoubtedly existed long enough to have witnessed the declining glory of ancient Egypt, the wars of Alexander the Great, the rise and fall of the Roman Empire.

"Halle Sellassie traces his own descent from Menelik I, the reputed son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, who is regarded as being founder of the present royal line.

"Abyssinia's histories recount how, after being educated at Jerusalem, Menelik returned to Ethiopia with '10,000 young Jews.' Be that as it may, many Ethiopians at an early date adopted Judaism, and the kingdom was converted to Christianity while most of western Europe was still pagan, about the beginning of the fourth century.

"The coronation ceremony was a gorgeous pageant in which was blended the solemn ritual of the Eastern Church, the magnificence of the Orient and the pomp of western Europe.

"After the more Europeanized portion of the celebration ended, the native feasting began and the Emperor presided over banquets at which 5000 of his subjects attended.

"The new Emperor has shown a predilection for western customs, especially since his prolonged trip in 1924, when as Regent and cosovereign of the Empress Zauditu he toured the capitals of Europe—probably the first foreign voyage of a reigning head of Ethiopa since the time when the Queen of Sheba visited Jerusalem.

"Halle Sellassie, however, seems determined to break the isolation in which his country has so long existed. He has adopted many western manners and customs and rides through the streets of his capital in a modern automobile painted in three horizontal stripes of green, yellow and red, the Ethiopian national colors. His children, two boys and two girls, are being educated in European schools."

Restricting Immigration

In view of the problem of unemployment today facing the United States, it has been decided to curtail immigration as much as possible. Such a policy is, of course, quite natural and is based on the argument: "Since we already have many thousands of men eager to work but unable to find employment, let us at least not add to that number."

This decision is not, however, being carried out by means of further legislation but by stricter enforcement of existing immigration laws. This stricter enforcement has been particularly effective in reducing immigration from Mexico, which is said to have been cut by 91 per cent. Since there has been much discussion in late years on the subject of Mexican immigration into the United States, this is an interesting proof that some measure of restriction has always been within the power of the State Department.

Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State, has declared that "proper enforcement of existing immigration laws can and will be maintained in the future, in Mexico as in other countries, so as to prevent effectively the recurrence of conditions existing a few years ago, when the recorded admission of Mexican laborers was very high."

At present visas are being refused to the large majority of applicants under existing statutes covering aliens likely to become public charges, contract laborers, illiterates or defectives. Practically the only entrants are students and members of families of immigrants already settled in the United States.

Inter-Empire Arbitration

One of the fruits of the Imperial Conference now taking place in London is a general agreement as to the method to be adopted should disputes arise between members of the Commonwealth.

The plan is that all such questions shall be referred to five arbitrators, two of whom may be persons with high judicial experience. No standing panel of suitable names for nomination in this connection is to be drawn up, since it was felt that this might leave the impression that the British family of nations was likely to be engaged in continual disputes, which is not the case.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Halloween Puzzle published Oct. 30:

Heel, well, woe, now, hail, hello, lane, hale, Helen, howl.

The Mail Bag

Wellington, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

While I have never written to the Monitor before, I have enjoyed reading letters from other girls and boys.

We live in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, and as we live on the top of a hill we have a most wonderful view over the harbor to the snow-capped mountains in the distance. From our balcony we can see all the boats berthing at the wharves, but at night the lights seem to make it a fairyland, while on the highest hill called Mount Victoria, the radiocasting station stands sentinel with its letters 2YA, picked out in scarlet lights.

New Zealand is composed of two islands separated by Cook Strait, a very stormy stretch of water 20 miles wide. There is not a regular airplane service yet, but boats go to and fro every day. Some people are of the opinion that New Zealand is joined to Australia, but it is 1200 miles away. The mail service by steamer takes four days between the two Dominions. The Tasman Sea is very stormy, but Kingsford-Smith and his courageous companions braved the elements and were wonderfully received when they landed here. I myself saw them "hop off" on their return journey to Australia and was fortunate enough to obtain their signatures in my autograph book.

I should be delighted to receive letters from girls of my age (17) from all parts of the world.

With best wishes to the Mail Bag for the union of friendship the world over.

Betty D.

Claremont, California

Dear Editor:

The letters I've read in the Mail Bag are so cheerful and straightforward that I am stirred with the desire to answer them and become acquainted with the writers. Also, I would like very much to receive letters from France or in French. I am 17 years old and interested in art, swimming, tennis, basketball, sculpture, hockey, football, and development of aviation. Ever since my first aeroplane ride I've been deeply interested in aviation and I don't see how anyone could help being, too.

My home is now in southern California, in the middle of an orange grove. To the north are the mountains, purple and picturesque, which look as though they were stage scenery and not possibly real. In the winter these mountains are snow capped, and then it is a pretty sight to see the cheerful green groves, trees loaded with oranges, in the shadow of those snow-covered mountains. Beyond them, is Death Valley, that desolate hot desert of mysteries. On the other side of us are low hills and the great ocean. In only a short drive, one may find any sort of country he desires.

However, I like northern California but perhaps that is because I grew up (to 17) there and that is where many of my close friends live. I love the forests and streams and mountains of the Sierra Nevada. My letter sounds almost like an advertisement for California, but I didn't intend it so.

Georgia Y.

[You will enjoy the story of "Crystal of the Clouds," Georgia.—Ed.]

London, England

Dear Editor:

Recently I have had my first copy of The Christian Science Monitor. It was sent to me from your London office, and I write to tell you that it is by far the best newspaper I have ever read. I have spent many vacations in various continental countries, such as France, Holland, Belgium, etc., seeing and reading their papers, also Australian, Canadian and many English papers, but of all of them I like best the Monitor.

I live in London and am employed in an office there. I should like very much to get into communication with young fellows about my own age or younger (I am one of the "over 20's"). I am a collector of post cards, photographs, etc., interested in the Boy Scouts. Letters from America or any other foreign country I shall be grateful to receive, and furthermore, I promise to answer every letter I receive.

Thanking you in advance,

Ernest F.

St. Annes-on-Sea, Lanes., England

Dear Editor:

I feel I must just write a few lines in appreciation of the Monitor, particularly the Mail Bag section. I had a letter published about two years ago, and received about 10 replies, which have proved very interesting to myself and family. This year, in August, something very interesting took place—one of my correspondents from Illinois came to visit me. She was on a "Sundial Tour," visiting many different countries, and so while in England she was able to spend one night with us, and being Wednesday night, she was able to go to church with us and meet many of our friends. It was so lovely to see a real American Mail Bagger, and everyone here was so pleased to meet her. And we owe all this to our wonderful newspaper, the Monitor.

Another section I very much enjoy is the Home Forum, and particularly the articles by O. S .

Ivy S.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Although I have answered a number of letters in the Mail Bag, I have never written one to the Monitor direct, until now.

Our big city of Chicago has a lake frontage of 28 miles, all of which I have covered on foot, in order more intimately to know my home town. Great extremes of weather prevail in Chicago; last winter I walked two miles to school at 16 degrees below zero and another day in three to five feet of snow, when no vehicles of any kind were running; and one day last summer at the cottage at the foot, or south end of Lake Michigan, where I spent a month, the thermometer went up to 102 degrees.

From this place my father and mother and myself and three friends started to walk around Lake Michigan (1000 miles) in easy sections of about 20 miles a day (whenever we could spare a week-end) right at the edge of the water on the beach; we have already covered 600 miles and hope to finish by World's Fair year (1933). We stay overnight at interesting places, sometimes in wilderness hamlets, but always with friendly people to greet us. On one trip we put some articles on the side of a hill in December, where we left off for the winter; and in April when we resumed, there they were! An adventurous dog usually chooses to accompany us.

I am collecting and exchanging stamps (having about 2500). I am interested in geography, swimming, and hiking, and would like very much to receive letters, particularly from far-away countries, and would be glad to exchange stamps. I am 12 years old.

Merrill O.

[Around Lake Michigan—that must be a delightful hike, Merrill!—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Frances Y. (13), Janesville, Wis.
Geraldine E. (14), Glendale, Ill.
Violette J. (15), Sydney, Australia.—Especially from girls in America.
Marjorie R. (16), Mortlake, England.—Especially from a girl living on a western ranch or from South America.
Dorothy W. (17), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from Montana and Wyoming.
Edith A. (18), Hamburg, Germany.
Audrey K. (18), St. Louis, Mo.
Doris W., Concord, N. H.—Attending normal school.
Janath H., Ormond, Fla.—Exchange stamps and postcards.
Gene H., Jackson, Mich.—Interested in journalism and history.

Boys

George Y. (14), Janesville, Wis.—Interested in stamps.
Irving H. (20), Long Beach, Calif.—Especially from England, France, Germany and Italy.—Interested in literature, politics, athletics, music and the drama.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.
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Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

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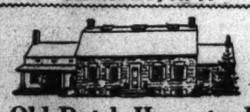
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THE HOME FORUM

Poets Made Strong Through Modesty

SINCE the day when Lindbergh made his memorable transatlantic flight, modesty has come to a new power. He was admired, not alone for his courageous skill, but also for his modesty. Moralists in particular, encouraging hero worship, stressed this fact noticeably. It was a commendable thing to do. When, along another course, a similar feat has been accomplished by Amy Johnson, we find the same virtue being extolled. It interested me much to read, in one of the descriptive accounts about this young lady, that "the verdict was that, as a heroine, Amy Johnson was wholly satisfactory. She was modest. . . ."

I have a finding, to use a word beloved of summer conferences, that here is a virtue equally commendable in poets, though not, hasten to add, of equal worth for all poets. One thinks here instinctively of Byron. Modesty was not in him, nor could be, except as he changed his nature. Even at the sacrifice of some of his poetry, it was to be desired that it had been in him. One feels the same with regard to Swinburne. The modesty these men lacked had direct relation to the fact of their ethics. But there are others whose modesty, or lack of it, seems related largely to the manner of their expression. Whitman, discerning the need of his time with regard to poetry, could hardly afford to be modest. The world of poetry then needed "a barbaric yawp" that would make American poetry conscious. Too long American poetry had been little more than a long distance echo of English poetry. Since his shout, American poetry has taken to itself a new accent. Whitman has had many imitators. I am not sure that he has had any successor. During these late years, we have had our full share of poets who write at the top of their voices. Neither modesty nor melodiousness was in them. They were the voice of the humiliated, not the humble. And he who speaks for these finds it easy for his poetry to run off into a shriek. But one thinks here of Carl Sandburg. Neither for Whitman nor Sandburg should one desire modesty. Let them shout; they have a right to that. Modesty in them would but soften their tones and their poetry.

There are others who, as poets, are made wholly satisfactory by the fact of modesty. Consider Wordsworth in this connection. Here is a poet who might be said to be modesty incarnate. Of him it has been said that "there never was a more truly modest man and yet never one with more self-respect." What a contrast with regard to the former quality between Wordsworth and Whitman. Of Whitman it is written that "he came with a double-barreled challenge to a literary aristocracy." His was a shout heard round the world. "Unstopp'd and unwarp'd by any influence outside . . . I have had my say entirely my own way, and put it unerringly on record—the value thereof to be decided by time." That is Whitman. Modesty in him would not have served well the cause of poetic progress.

With Wordsworth, the situation is just the reverse. He chose to speak of a world that could not be shouted about. Of humble folk in humble lays he wrote, always "lines, lines, lines." But Wordsworth, writing his "lines," came to add to them

> "the gleam,
> The light that never was, on sea or land,
> The consecration, and the Poet's dream."

What interests me about Wordsworth is the quiet way he came to power. Not with raucous roll of strange meter did he storm the Bastille of the prosody of the seventeenth century; but, with modesty on his way attended, he spoke of common things in a simple way. He would write no apology for the poor. He would do that better thing; he would write their apologia. He would bring poetry to their level, which, in his day, meant that what men called down he called up. He listened to "the still, sad music of humanity," and in placid lines he wrote the story, "unstopp'd and unwarp'd by any influence outside." As Dawson long ago said: "He found poetry a coy, artful, overdressed fashionable society lady. He dressed her in homespun as a village maiden." Through modesty he was free indeed. Fashion could not lead him by the nose. Humility befitted him like a garment, or rather it was expressed in him as a grace. It was not "put on." Modesty in him became transmuted into strength.

Modesty may have some affinity with weakness, but its other name is meekness. The truly modest poet knows well the difference between the two. Wordsworth's modesty was the breastwork which protected his audacity. He knew how to be humble; he could not afford to be humiliated. Lowell, speaking of the early career of Wordsworth, says: "There was a general combination to put him down, but, on the other hand, there was a powerful party in his favor, consisting of William Wordsworth." Wordsworth knew the potency of plain living and high thinking as few poets of our modern time have realized.

This does not mean that there have not been poets in our day who have realized modesty as strength. One thinks here of A. E. Housman, of Alice Meynell and, in my own thought, Robert Bridges. You remember how he speaks of "my uncared-for songs,"

> "These meagre rhymes, which a returning mood
> Sometimes o'errateth, I as oft despise."

Bridges is a poet to be loved for his modesty as well as for the sweet melodiousness of his verse. But what of Hardy, who once told T. P. O'Connor that "he did not care if every line he had ever written were destroyed." "This," says T. P., "I may assume, was the highest point of self-depreciation that was ever reached by a great literary genius in the history of literature." I notice he does not speak of modesty. Self-depreciation springs from wounded pride rather than from modesty. And then there is W. H. Davies, the supertramp (O modest name) who seems to be sure of his shyness, even to the confusing of it with modesty. But modesty is other than this. One has relation to the presenting of one's presence; the other had to do with the presentation of one's ideals. Davies is a shy man, but I have not observed in my reading of his autobiography that he is a particularly modest one. There are many, however, of whom this last opinion is true in our day. The vociferous poets of our time put not much stock in modesty. Yet I remember one who, in days gone by, speaking not as a poet, yet in words attuned to the American rhythm, has unconsciously shown as the modesty that betokens strength. I quote the words, already guaranteed immortality by universal consent—

"The world will little note, nor long remember what we say,"—leaving you to supply the context. Modesty, rightly expressed, has the savor of immortality. Hence it comes to pass that often the modest poet is also the mighty one.

F. S.

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Courtesy of the Artist

"Bear River." From a Painting by Josephine L. Reichmann

The Wood

Near my house is a wood full of wonders,
Dearer to my heart than many a dear friend.
With each season it puts on some new beauty.
In May between its old birches and oaks
Bluebells spread into lawns and wind in lanes.
Then splendour after splendour of scarlet and purple
Great rhododendrons open their lordly flowers,
While among them, yellow or pink or ivory-white,
Feminine azaleas delicately unfold.
But soon these glories are all withered and fallen,
And once more it is a loneliness of green leaves
Embowering cool repose in its cool shades.
Slowly the summer passes; over the hazels
Sweet honeysuckles ramble; the nuts ripen;
Birch-leaves change to amber, the ferns to gold.
But days shorten; stern winter is coming:
With wind and rain sweeping the oaks, it lays
Their branching grandeur bare against the sky.
Lovelier in its severity than seems
Their naked beauty than all their green pride.

—R. C. Trevelyan, in *Nation and Athenæum* (London).

American Engraving

Every art has its golden age—an age that marks the height of its achievement. The art of American engraving is by no means decadent in this year of grace, 1930; but unless by an amendment to the Constitution we should prohibit all forms of photo-mechanical engraving, we would have neither the urge nor the ability to produce engravings as they were produced during the first half of the nineteenth century. Engraving in mezzotint, stipple, line, or by the mixed method, is a manual as well as an esthetic art. The same may be said of early lithography, and of that age-old form, the wood-cut. All of these methods involved laborious effort on the part of the engraver; photography had not yet been allied with engraving in any form, and but few mechanical aids, save those devised by the engravers themselves, helped them in preparing their plates.

As has been observed, American history during the first half of the nineteenth century is one continuous record of expansion and development—the record of a nation finding itself. That such rapidity of progress should be reflected in a sort of national self-assertiveness is not at all remarkable. We had won our wars, we had become a power in the world. Our national resources were being tapped. We were, in the language of this day, on the "up and up." And that national pride is reflected in the thousands of prints which made available, for small sums, graphic evidence of our prowess in battle on land and sea, our natural resources, our scenic wonders, our rivers, our plains, our growing cities, and our political leaders.

The student of early American engraving is at once impressed with the increase in the number of engravers after the beginning of the nineteenth century. And with this increase came a noteworthy advance in technique. Undoubtedly the demand for book and periodical illustrations had much to do with both.—Carl W. Drepperd, in "Early American Prints."

Taste

It has often been alleged, that taste is a natural talent, as independent of art as strong eyes or a delicate sense of smelling; and, without all doubt, the principal ingredient in the composition of taste is a natural sensibility, without which it cannot exist: but it differs from the senses in this particular, that they are finished by nature, whereas taste cannot be brought to perfection without proper cultivation; for taste pretends to judge, not only of nature, but also of art; and that judgment is founded upon observation and comparison.

What Horace has said of genius is still more applicable to taste:

Natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte,
Quæ situm est. Ego nec studium sine divite vena,
Nec rude quid prosit video ingenium: alterius sic
Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amicè.

HORACE, Ars Poet.

'Tis long disputed, whether poets claim
From art, or nature their best right to fame.
But art, if not enriched by nature's vein,
And a rude genius of uncultured strain,
Are useless both; but when in friendship joined,
A mutual succour in each other find.

We have seen genius shine without the help of art, but taste must be cultivated by art before it will produce agreeable fruit.—Oliver Goldsmith, in "Essays."

TO THE region of Bear River, Nova Scotia, in search of material for canvases, went Mrs. Josephine L. Reichmann and her daughter, known professionally as Increase Robinson. Mrs. Reichmann is one of the best known women painters of Chicago and the Middle West, and her daughter is fast making a name for herself by her original viewpoint. Both are intelligently endeavoring to follow the lead of the modern school. They do not term themselves "moderns," but "progressives," and they are still interested in subject-matter.

The choice of that subject-matter is, however, greatly different from that painted in Gloucester and its shipping districts when Mrs. Reichmann had her studio there, and painted in the broken color manner.

Now she is interested in houses, in flat surfaces treated in a pattern manner. Her canvases are designed carefully and rather quaintly, as is this one in which she has used a strange old hotel as her spot of interest and built her line movement with houses and fruit trees (pride of that country) leading up into the hills. Her color is always cheerful and her workmanship that of an experienced craftsman. Her work is definitely and consciously "stylized" in the effort to express herself through "significant form and design." She feels that in her present manner she gives a sense of third dimension not obtained by older schools of painting of air going around the object, of solidity, in which the beholder can be conscious of the existence of the farther side of the object.

In her recent one-man show the visitor was aware of a quaint, precise beauty pervading all her canvases, whether landscape or still-life, an individuality, a sincere effort to express the modern trend.

Mrs. Reichmann comes from a line of artistic ancestry; her mother painted and lithographed with her father, who was in his time a well-known lithographer. His father was some sort of artist to the Court of Poland. She, herself, painted when a girl, stopped to bring up a fine family, took up art again and made her reputation with good work, trying out different styles as they have appeared. There are grandchildren, too, who are going to carry the family tradition along creditably. One, Mrs. Robinson's daughter, now in high school, already shows great talent. It is of interest that one whom the world calls so established in opinions as a grandmother can change her views and her style of painting as Mrs. Reichmann has done, and do it so well.

Lucy in Her Garden

The garden, with all its walks, the orchard, where we sometimes sauntered early in the morning, and saw the greengages which had fallen in the night lying among the dewy grass; the rough trunks of the plum trees all grey with lichen, and blue above with partly ripe fruit, are vividly impressed upon my recollection; as well as the frames on which, in the middle of the day, we sometimes laid our hands to feel how hot the glass was; peeping through at the long cucumbers and plump melons, as they lay basking in the moist heat; or following the gardener when he walked round with his tiles, and laid them carefully under those which he wished to ripen first.

I also remember, as if it had happened but yesterday, how we used to run to meet Lucy's placid father, as he came leisurely down the grass walk, to have his daily colloquy with the gardener, how he gathered and stored the ripe pears from the espaliers, and lifted up the leaves from the wall fruit to see how it was coming on, how he would lament that birds should be such arrant thieves, and turn a deaf ear to the old gardener, when he muttered that there was but one way to cure them of it. —From "Stories Told to a Child," by Jean Ingelow.

Walnut Season

A spell of sunshine came suddenly to warm the cold air, and the nippy little wind that had had its own way all the morning was compelled to go elsewhere or to lessen its activities for a space.

The sunshine was scented with something intangible, as if in coming it had picked up a whiff of some fragrant bit of orchard, a corner of country heavy with autumn. It seemed as if the hands of autumn had opened suddenly to scatter scents along the pavement, to change the roadway into a stretch of damp soil steeped in leaves and half buried undergrowth. And instead of the cobbled slope leading to the noisy street there was a wide country road rising between fields to a hill.

There was an old square house on the hill top, blinking lazily at the sun; there was a rich old garden stocked with all the treasures of continuous cultivation; there was a walnut tree with limbs spreading out over the carriage drive; and there was a dark and ancient rockery. The rockery had a character of its own quite apart from the rest of the garden. It was exclusive and romantic. Because it was not easy to explore, being covered with broken pieces of rock and a tangle of creepers, it contained endless possibilities in the way of hidden and mysterious treasures, and because it lay immediately beneath the walnut tree it was constantly bathed in subtle shadows which played over it temptingly, yet ever with a sense of warning.

There was something magical in the fact that the walnuts arrived but once in three years. Fruit that came every year, such as pears and plums and gooseberries, were ordinary things. One watched their arrival with pleasure but without fascination. It was wonderful to stand on the drive beneath the great tree and look up into its branches and say aloud: "Not this year, nor next year, but the third year," as if you were some astrologer fixing the date of an eclipse.

And when the walnuts came they made no mistake about it. They arrived in their hundreds, little green things, small as olives, but growing larger and darker and more important every day, until they were heavy lumps among the leaves.

There was a swing hanging from a bough down to the drive, and when the season came it was fine to swing up into the tree and peep at the walnuts shining in their damp coats between the sunshine and the leaves. And then the wind—the nippy wind that pricks and pokes its way through the autumn days—found the old garden, and down came the walnuts, hopping and bumping and diving into the creepers of the rockery; and all the magic of that solemn place increased with the knowledge that walnuts were hiding there in the shadows.

The stone flagged kitchen of the house had a cupboard stocked with baskets, and these were brought out and carried to the rockery to be filled to the brim. And the scent of the soft greeny-black cases, broken here and there to show the fresh wet gold of the shells within, rose from the ground and hung in the cool air, and made a season of its own, the "Walnut Season," as definite and sweet and unforgettable as any other season of the year.

Hunting for walnuts! Perhaps the memory is more wonderful than was the actual fact, for the feet slipped among the dank leaves, and the heavy soil caked upon the shoes and clung in patches to the stockings; and the fingers were hopelessly stained with the strong dark fluid that oozed from the juice-filled husks. But a golden glow mixed with the scent, and times were ripe and the world was rich, and the home was warm and the heart was glad.

* * *

This day you stopped at the fruit stall and bought a bag of walnuts. They were large and fresh, with here and there a bit of the outer skin still clinging to the shell. And the scent that came from the bag was the scent that had risen long ago from the rockery; and it was Walnut Season in your heart, and you were a little country girl again.

Sweet Potatoes

Sweet potatoes and Venice! Can imagination bridge over greater extremes? It befell thus. Four restless South Africans, with the spirit of wanderlust upon them, made a side-dash from their temporary home in Bavaria into a man's top boot—at least that is what the country looks like on a map. At the top end of this boot they struck the city of Venice, floating on a hundred isles, stolen from the sea.

Four days and nights of unalloyed delight raced by. Marble palaces and churches that rose out of the water, gondolas that glided silently through a maze of waterways, laces and beads fit to adorn a queen, these and many other beautiful things delighted their days.

On the fourth day the party walked the tortuous, narrow alleys in the heart of the city, and crossed scores of baby bridges in search of adventure. The trail led across the renowned Rialto, along the big bend of the Grand Canal to the Church of Saint Maria della Salute with its elegant dome. A gondola had dropped the young folk at the mouth of the canal on a little island, San Georgio Maggiore. Luncheon time had arrived and skipped by, and here there was no café that the party cared to sample.

"Try my American potatoes," came a repeated cry from behind a tented fruit-stall. It was the Western Province lad who made the tremendous discovery that "American potatoes" were base pretenders. "Why, it is the true South African stuff, good old sweet potatoes."

Although the dark-skinned Italian disputed the point for some minutes, he yielded graciously. Here indeed was a food that must be forever South African. "Man, it's twelve months since I bit into a sweet spud," laughed the student, "we simply must celebrate our discovery." Each one eagerly seized a steaming tuber, fresh from the small oven.

On the edge of the embankment they sat, with the utmost unconcern, pulling off the brown coats of the potatoes and tossing them into the canal. Underneath that sky of azure brightness so much like the South African sky, memories of the far-away South crept into the hearts of the lunchers as they sat at the water's edge, with the wavelets lazily lapping the barnacled timbers. At least one of the quartet closed eyes for a few seconds, the easier to conjure up visions of home and dear ones. The sweet potatoes had furnished a link.

Faith

I have purchased brown bulbs,
Although the winter weather
Presses down on bronze leaf
And swirls across the town.
I have planted flower bulbs
And vision spring come dancing
O'er the meadow grasses
And swift across the down.

Merab Eberle.

Freeing Ourselves From Yesterday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a humorous poem by Walter de la Mare commencing:

> "Do diddle di do,
> Poor Jim Jay
> Got stuck fast
> In Yesterday."

Are any of us inclined to be Jim Jays, constantly dwelling on the past? Then let us see if we cannot from today drop all such false thinking, and learn in Christian Science how to escape from useless regrets.

The beginner in Christian Science soon learns that yesterday cannot stick to him unless he deliberately sticks to it by believing that the follies of yesterday were part of his real being. Therefore, he turns away from all such wrong concepts of himself or others, mindful of the fact that, as the Bible teaches, "God requireth that which is past," and wastes no more of the precious present by bemoaning the past. Is not this an eminently sensible attitude of thought? What would anyone think of a schoolboy who spent hours in regretting the occasions on which he had written down twice five makes twelve during the past year! He has long since found out that twice five makes ten, and is now occupied in working out new problems.

What have Christian Scientists found out? Mary Baker Eddy, the author of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," discovered for all mankind that the declaration in the first chapter of Genesis that man is made in the image and likeness of God is a scientific fact, and, like all facts, is capable of proof. How can this fact be proved? It can be proved in exactly the same way as the schoolboy proves his figures. When he understands that twice five makes ten, he no longer puts down twelve, and is thus rewarded by a correct answer. As we begin to understand Christian Science we see that man, made in the image and likeness of God, must of necessity be Godlike, and therefore we no longer think wrong thoughts about ourselves or others, either in the past or in the present; and as we persistently remain in this attitude of thought our problems are solved in due course.

In that wonderful definition of "man" which is to be found on page 475 of the Christian Science textbook, we read, in part, "that which has no separate mind from God; that which has not a single quality underived from Deity." Then what becomes of the faults and failures of yesterday? Were they real? Were they not just the seeming result of ignorance of the truth of being, in the same way as the child's mistakes were due to his ignorance of mathematical fact? Does this mean that knowing this we may now sit with our hands idly folded, contented with the thought that evil is no part of God's creation? No, not any more than the schoolboy can sit lazily dreaming with his present problem awaiting solution in front of him. He has to keep his thought in line with the rules of mathematics today, or he will find himself immersed in fresh difficulties.

And so the alert Christian Scientist watches daily and hourly to see that no erroneous thoughts enter his consciousness. But how different is his outlook now. Whereas in the past, although fully aware of his shortcomings, he could see no possible way of freeing himself from them, now he has found a way of escape. In this same textbook we read (p. 231), "To hold yourself superior to sin, because God made you superior to it and governs man, is true wisdom." Therefore, in obedience to this rule, the student of Christian Science holds himself superior to sin, knowing that God, being Love, could impart only perfection to His children. This is the method by which he defeats every suggestion that would try to distract his attention from his daily business of beholding and reflecting the face, the consciousness, of his Father which is in heaven.

Then, like the schoolboy, let us be too busy in thinking correctly now to worry about the foibles of yesterday. We have so much to do now, so many right figures to put down; and the world is waiting for what we can give it today. It is waiting for tenderness, compassion, and above all else for sweetness. Oh, how the world wants true sweetness! It may not always be necessary to put into words the compassion that is in our hearts, but we can always cherish a tender solicitude for our brother's welfare, and a readiness to speak should that seem requisite.

Someone may say, But even though I go forth with my heart overflowing with love and compassion for all mankind, who will want my gift? Everyone wants it—everyone whom you may meet today.

Buoyant Youth

My heart and I have need of wings
For the geese are flying south,
Where lives a lad whose pulses beat
To a whistle in his mouth.

His form is lithe and slender like
A willow in the wind,
His step is light as if his feet
Had long been moccasined.

Each time I turn around a dream
I find him standing there,
With merry eyes that always meet
My own to say they care.

I see him waving from the gate
Where lilacs push for room,
And hear him whistling down the street
Where white magnolias bloom.

And oh, my waiting days are long,
For letters cannot bring
The words his tongue can make so sweet
With Dixie softening.

My heart and I have need of wings
For the geese are flying south,
Where lives a lad whose pulses beat
To a whistle in his mouth.

Hazel Harper Harris.

Sunset at Baalbec

Baalbec, town of the Sun, stands out on the green Syrian plain, gazing up at the deity it has worshiped for thousands of years. Gone are the human worshipers, who with superhuman strength raised the gigantic temple to their sun god. Gone too is the splendor of the temple; but such vastness, such dignity does not lightly perish. There still stand six colossal columns which watch over the ruins and laugh at the centuries as they come and go. They dominate not only the ruined temple, the whole plain comes under their impressive sway. The sun, in kingly recognition of their enduring faithfulness, communes with them as he rises, and before he sinks to rest again remembers them. It is then that these huge giants become clothed in an ecstasy of astounding beauty.

Magnificence of color becomes theirs. They change through every shade from palest yellow rose to deepest amber. The myriad fruit trees, almond, apricot, peach and pear whose blossom lies like a pink-white cloud between the temple and the Lebanon in the far distance, are gently caught and flushed by the train of the sun's majestic robes as he lays his golden fingers on the columns.

Even Lebanon shares in the glory, as away across the plain it gathers a snowy blanket about its naked form. It knows the story of Baalbec. It knew the wide plain before Baalbec was. It watched the mighty temple grow, saw it in all its pagan grandeur, then stood by, cold and aloof, and watched its ruin.

From intense amber the columns slowly turn to flaming gold, then amid a profound silence, they stand for a few moments consummate in golden benediction. A bird rises up from among the ruins and flies to its nightly shelter among the fruit trees. For a second it is turned to black as it comes between the worshiping columns and the sun.

Then slowly, almost imperceptibly at first, the glamour fades, and a clean sharp breeze begins to blow over from the Lebanon. When the last golden light has gone, a shroud of bluish mystery is thrown softly over the ruins until the eastern stars begin to shine forth. Then the columns stand up black and imposing to guard Baalbec through the long hours until the sun rises in splendor and remembers them once more.

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With Key to the Scriptures
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UTILITIES AND SPECIALTIES AT NEW LOW LEVEL

Spasmodic Efforts to Lift Prices Give Market Irregular Tone

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market braced itself against further selling flurries today, and even made a few half-hearted attempts to push forward.

The drop into new low ground yesterday appeared to have caused considerable jettisoning of weakened marginal accounts in the early hours of today's session, but only the utilities and specialties were driven much lower. Pivotal industrials were firmly supported. Trading tended to expand on declines, and contract on advances, however.

In the utilities, American Water Works, Consolidated Gas and American Power & Light sagged two to three to new lows for the year, and nearly a score more recorded new minimum prices with smaller losses, but pronounced rallying tendencies appeared after noon.

Stocks closed firm, with small net advances in a representative assortment of prominent shares.

Utilities, as a group, recovered much of their early weakness. Allied Chemical rose three points, and there were advances of one to two in U. S. Steel, American Can, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, Case and several of the amusement shares.

Sales approximated 2,400,000 shares.

October chain store sales reports continued to show improvement over September. Woolworth's October volume was 18 per cent above the previous month's, but fell 4½ per cent short of 1929. A few systems showed gains over a year ago, but this was largely attributable to increased units. Grand-Silver showed a gain of 13 1-5 per cent over October, 1929, but this year's figures included the Canadian subsidiary. Merchandising issues moved narrowly.

Oil Industry Unsettled

Developments in the petroleum industry reflected continued unsettlement, and Standard Oil of New Jersey touched 51⅜, a new low. Simms Petroleum omitted the 40-cent quarterly dividend, and reported a small deficit for the third quarter. Further reductions in crude oil and gasoline prices were reported, with crude now the lowest in 15 years in some instances. The weekly production statistics showed a further cut in crude output, but gasoline stocks continued to gain, showing an upturn of 560,000 barrels for the week. Conditions in the industry appear to be promoting consolidations. Texas Corporation has made an offer for Indian Refining, and Tidewater Associated is negotiating for Richfield.

The weekly building statistics showed a small drop from the previous week. Contracts let in the states east of the Rockies in the week ended Oct. 31 aggregated $57,286,100, or $2,438,400 less than the previous week.

Call money was a little firmer in undertone, the official rate held at 2 per cent, but outside offerings at concessions were scarcer than they have been of late, reflecting the Nov. 1 credit requirements, which are usually reflected a few days after the first of the month.

The Bank of England made no further reduction in its discount rate of 3 per cent, although there has been some talk of it in London. Governor Harrison of the New York Federal Reserve Bank is now on his way to Europe, and Wall Street expects that any change in the Bank of England rate would now be deferred pending his interview with Governor Norman.

Bond Trading Quiet

The bond market remained in the doldrums today, where it has rested for a month or more, due to liquidation by stock speculators and the hesitancy of investors. The price level was little affected by the routine transactions and the market held fairly steady.

The firm tone of foreign bonds was fairly well maintained, although the trading was featureless. Latin-American bonds held their upward trend. German Governments moved lower, while French and British Government obligations were virtually unchanged.

Small fractional changes were the rule in the domestic group. There was some irregularity in the railroad section. Utilities were steady on nominal buying.

The market for new financing was active. An unusual feature was the appearance of two one-year bond issues, American Community Power Company $1,800,000 5½s and $6,700,000 3¾ per cent bonds of the New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, both due Nov. 1, 1931.

The approval given by voters throughout the nation Tuesday to more than $300,000,000 in bond financing has requickened interest in municipal issues as some of the bonds authorized are expected to be marketed soon.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.73¾	.74⅝	.72¾	.74⅛	+.2⅞
March	.77⅝	.78⅝	.76½	.77¾	+.1¾
May	.79⅜	.80½	.78¾	.80¼	+.1

Corn

December	.72⅜	.73½	.71⅛	.73¼	+.2½
March	.75	.76⅜	.74⅜	.76½	+.2⅛
May	.78½	.79⅛	.77	.79	+.1⅝

Oats

December	.31½	.31⅝	.30¾	.31½	
March	.33½	.33⅝	.33	.33⅝	
May	.35¼	.35⅜	.34½	.35⅜	

Lard

December	10.60	10.62	10.60	10.60b	
January	10.35	10.37	10.32	10.37b	

bBid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.68¾	.67⅛	.67¾	.67
May	.74⅛	.73	.73⅝	.73⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Close
December	.68⅛	.67	.68⅛	.67¼
May	.74⅛	.73	.74⅛	.73¼

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MOODY'S BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov. 6	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	8.86%	$1.00⅛	$1.37⅛
Corn, No. 3 yellow	.90⅜	.95⅞	1.07⅜
Oats, No. 3 white	.44	.47	.56⅜
Flour	4.60	4.80	6.50
Beef, family	18.50	18.50	28.50
Pork	32.50	32.50	38.50
Lard	.1225	.1215	.1165
Cotton, mid-up	.1090	.1135	.1730
Zinc	.0440	.0400	.0650
Iron	15.76	15.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	33.00
Copper	.09½	.09½	.18
Tin	.2400	.2620	.3965
Rubber	.0837½	.0925	.1670
Sugar	.0475	.0475	.0525
Lead	.0510	.0510	.0635
Print cloth	.0450	.0450	.0535

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg. Nov. 6	Net Chg. Nov. 5
13⅞	2¾		Abitibi	300	3⅞	3½	3½		
86½	37	4	Abitibi pf	100	37	37	37	-3½	
116½	104	7	Ab & Sir pf	10	105	105	105	-10½	
37⅝	19½	1.80	Adams Ex	3000	20	19½	20	-1⅝	
97	68¼	5	Adams Ex pf	110	69½	69½	69½	-7	
33	21	2	Adams Mill	300	22	21½	21½		
34¾	29¾		Addressograph	100	31¾	31¾	31¾		
41¾	15		Atv-Ru pf	100	18	18	18		
⅛	⅛		Ahumada	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	-⅛	
1¼	⅜		Ajax Rubber	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	-⅜	
9⅛	4½		Alaska Jun		6½	5⅝	6⅛		
72	48⅛		Allegh Sil	200	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛		
33¼	18¼		Allegheny	3400	11⅞	11⅛	11½	-1⅛	
243	128⅝	8f	Allied Chem	6500	194¾	182½	187	-19⅝	
136½	121	7	Allied Ch pf	200	123½	123½	123¼	-13½	
68	36⅝	3	Allis-Chal	3200	38¾	38⅝	38	-3¾	
42⅛	21	2	AL Port Cem	200	30	30	30		
31⅛	2	2	Amerada	600	32⅞	31⅝	32½		
41⅝	21⅜		Am Ag Ch pf	100	23	22	22	-2¾	
97⅝	68	3	Am Bk Note	300	84	84	84	-8¼	
68	61	3	Am Bk N pf	30	63	63	63		
12			Am Beet S	1500	5	5	5		
58½	25	1	Am Bosch	400	32½	31½	32¼	-3¼	
54⅝	35½	2.40	Am Brake	700	39⅝	38⅝	39	-3¾	
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	80	121¼	121¼	121¼	-12¼	
21½	6¼		Am Br Bov	700	8⅝	8¼	8¼	-⅛	
84	38	3	Am Br By pf	50	44	44	44	-5	
106½	100⅝	4f	Am Can	23800	111	110½	110⅝	-1½	
62½	35	6	Am Car & F	400	38	34½	35	-3½	
69¼	37⅜	3	Am Chain	400	38½	38½	38½	-3⅛	
51¼	36½	2f	Am Chicle	400	39¼	39	39¼	-3⅛	
225	25	2.40	Am Color Type	200	31	30⅛	30⅛	-2¾	
33	9¼		Am Com Ale	400	13	11¼	11¾		
30¼	9¾	1	Am En Til	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	-10	
58½	26		Am European	100	26⅜	26	26	-3⅜	
101¾	68		Am E PFW	15900	70	69	69	-8	
101	80¼	6	Am & FP 6	790	88¼	88	88½	-8	
111½	97	7	Am & FP 7	100	97	97	97	-8	
180¾	80		Am & FP 2pf	500	80	80	80	-8	
24½	13	7	Am Hide pf	100	13	13	13	-2	
41½	27½	3f	Am Ice	400	30	28¾	29	-3	
55⅝	30	2f	Am Int Corp	3900	30¾	30	30½	-3¾	
4	⅝		Am La Pr	500	1	⅝	1	-1⅛	
108	28½	4	Am Loco	900	30¾	30	30½	-3	
118½	79⅛	7	Am Loco pf	100	84	84	84	-9	
14½	3½		Am Mach & Met	500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-½	
51½	18⅛	1	Am Metals	300	22	21⅝	22⅜	-2⅝	
80⅝	48	3f	Am News	140	50	49⅝	50		
95	43¼	7	Am Nat G pf	30	45⅛	45	45	-5⅛	
119⅝	53½	1f	Am Pw&Lt	4800	58	53¼	54⅝	-6	
107	99	6	Am P L 6	100	100	100	100	-9½	
87⅞	75	3	Am P&L pf A	200	85	85	85	-8	
89½	80	5	Am P&L pf st	1000	87	87	87	-8	
39¾	19½	1	Am Radiat	9700	19¾	19¼	19⅝	-1¾	
37	8¼		Am Repub	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	-1¼	
100⅜	34½	2f	Am Roll Mill	400	38	34½	35		
127⅜	52⅜	5	Am Saf Raz	400	57½	56½	56½	-7	
36⅛	5½		Am Seating	400	6¾	6	6⅛		
163⅜	98½	6	Am Smelt 2 pf		98½	98¼	98½		
79½	51	4	Am Smelt	1300	53⅝	51⅝	51⅝	-5¾	
52¾	38		Am Snuff	100	29	29	29	-3	
33¼	5⅜		Am Solv pf	100	8	8	8	-9	
85½	38	2	Am Stores	200	39¾	39½	39½		
69⅞	40	5	Am Sugar	200	57¾	57¾	57¾	-6	
110	90	7	Am Sugar pf	100	97	97	97	-9	
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	20	20½	20½	20½	-2	
274¼	191	9	Am Tel&T	19800	193½	191	192¾	-2¾	
114¾	100½	8	Am Tob pf	100	100¼	100¼	100¼		
144¼	104	7	Am Type pf	30	104	104	104		
124⅞	65½	1f	Am Wat W	14200	67½	65¼	66⅛	-7½	
20¼	6⅛		Am Wool	100	7	7	7		
44⅞	18¼		Am Wool pf	400	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-3⅜	
9	2½		Am Writ ec	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	-⅜	
17⅞	5¼		Am Zinc new	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	-⅝	
33¼	20	1	Anac Wire	300	24	24	24	-2½	
81½	33	2½	Anaconda	31100	35¾	34	34⅛	-3	
61¼	32	2.40	Anchor Cap	3200	38	36½	37	-3½	
29¼	17½	2	Arch Dan	1400	18⅜	17½	17½	-1⅝	
6¼	3½		Arm Ill A	1200	3⅝	3½	3½	-⅜	
4¾	1¾		Arm Ill B	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	-⅛	
65	42	7	Arm Ill pf	300	43	43	43	-4½	
46½	22	4	Asso Apparl	400	23¾	23¾	23¾	-2	
50½	26⅝	2½	Asso Dry G	100	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	-2⅞	
242½	194	10	Atchison	1800	196½	194½	196¼	-10½	
168¾	102½	5	Atchison pf	300	107	106	107	-10½	
175¾	118	10	Atl Coast L	100	115½	115½	115½	-12	
65¼	50	5	Atl G&WI pf	200	53½	53½	53½	-5½	
51⅜	19¼	1f	Atl Refin	19700	20⅜	19¼	19⅝	-2¼	
14	6	4	Atlas Powd	100	55	55	55		
37	11	1f	Atlas Stores	400	12	12	12	-1½	
8½	2½		Atlas Tack	400	3	3	3		
263⅜	60½	4f	Auburn Auto	3800	64	61	63¾	-6	
30	18½	3	Austin, Nichols	110	18½	18½	18½		
10¾	3¾		Auto Sales	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	-1¾	
81¾	37	3	Auto SCtrop A	400	63½	62¼	63¾	-6	
9½	3¾		Aviation	4600	4⅛	4	4	-1	

—B—

30	19¾	1½	Baldwin	2100	21¾	21¾	21½	-2¾	
122¾	78¼	7	Balt & O	1700	80¼	78½	79	-10¼	
84½	75	4	Balt & O pf	100	77	77	77	-7	
110½	106⅞	8½	Bamber pf	180	108½	108½	108½	-10⅞	
84½	58¼	3½	Bangor & A	100	60	60	60	-6	
34	24½	2	Barnsdall A	200	25	25	25	-1⅝	
82	57½	4	Bastian	400	75	75	75	-7½	
57⅜	16¼	2	Bendix	2900	17	16¼	16½	-1⅝	
56¼	31½	2	Best & Co	1300	41⅞	39½	41⅞	-4½	
110¼	66	4	Beth Steel	4600	69¼	66¼	66¼	-7	
134	121¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	121¾	121¾	121¾	-12	
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	300	25	25	25	-3	
78	57	4f	Bon Ami A	200	60¼	60¼	60¼	-6¼	
18	16	1½	Bohn Alum	1200	17¾	17¾	17¾	-1	
90⅜	60⅝	3f	Borden	6400	68⅝	65¼	66	-6	
50½	15⅞	3	Borg Warner	1400	16⅜	16	16¼	-1⅝	
25⅜	12⅛		Briggs	3700	15¼	14⅜	15	-1	
19⅝	16¾	2	Briggs & Str	100	17	17	17		
22¼	4		Brockway	600	4¼	4¼	4¼	-¼	
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	400	67	66⅞	67		
92⅜	84¾	6	Bkyn Man pf	200	89½	89½	89½		
31⅜	10		Bkyn-Manh T pf	1100	11	11	11		
178¼	106¼	5	Bklyn Un G	1400	108	106¼	106⅝	-10	
36⅝	12½		Bruns Balke	300	13¼	13¼	13¼	-1¾	
27	8½		Bruns Term	500	8⅝	6½	6½		
31½	13		Bucyrus	400	15	14⅞	14⅞	-1⅝	
16⅜	5	1	Budd Mfg	1800	5¼	5	5	-5	
14⅜	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	1800	9¼	8	8½	-1	
43	26½	3	Bulova Watch	100	27	27	27	-2½	
74	17¾		Bullard	1600	17⅝	17¼	17¼	-1¾	
51½	20¾		Burroughs	2500	24	20⅝	23	-2	
48½	23¼	2½	Bush Term	600	26½	25¾	25¾	-2	
110	98	7	Bush T deb	20	100¼	100¼	100¼		
118	108	7	Bush Big pf	10	114	114	114		
20⅜	11½		Butterick	200	13	11½	12	-2	
112⅜	42½		Byers	4000	44½	42⅜	44½	-3½	
114	105½	7	Byers pf	110	109½	109	109		

—C—

77½	49⅞	4	Calif Pack	3000	51⅝	51¼	51½	-5½	
2⅞	⅞		Callahan	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	-⅛	
30	12	2	Campbell	800	13¼	11⅞	12⅛	-1⅝	
39⅞	33¼		Calu & Ariz	1200	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	-3	
33⅞	24		Calu & Hecla	1000	9¾	9¼	9¼	-2	
75⅜	43⅜	5	Canada Dry	2500	45	43⅜	44	-5½	
65	56	3	Can South	20	65	65	65		
52¼	40		Can Pac	2000	42⅜	41¾	42¼	-4⅜	
24½	19¼	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	-2	
28⅜	10½		Capital Adm	500	11	10½	11	-1½	
42	29⅞	3	Capital A pf	100	30	30	30	-3	
362¾	107¼	6	Case Thresh	12500	111¾	108½	110	-10¾	
70¾	32¾	3	Caterpillar	1000	33½	33¼	33¼	-4	
12	8¾		Celotex ct	400	9	8¾	8¾	-1	
84⅞	25	7	Celotex pf	50	30	30	30	-3½	
20⅜	10⅝		Celaneze Corp	500	16½	16	16	-1¾	
30½	20⅝	1.50	Cerro de Pas	100	23	23	23	-2	
315	200½	8f	Cen of NJ	200	210	210	210		
67⅞	61	7	Cent Rib pf	90	60¾	60¾	60¾		
65⅜	30½	4	Cerro de P	100	31	30	30	-3	
59⅞	31¼		Cert-Teed	600	4	3½	3½	-4⅛	
67⅞	16	4.20	Checker Cab	1500	18½	16	18½	17	
82½	43	3	Ches Corp	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	46	
51¾	40	2.50	Ches & Ohio	3200	41½	41	41¼	-4½	
10⅝	1⅛		Chi & Alt pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	-1⅜	
6⅞	⅜		Chi Gt West	2000	7	7	7	-⅞	
52⅜	23⅜		Chi Gt W pf	1800	24½	23⅜	23⅜	-2⅝	
26⅝	8¾		Chi M & SP	3000	8¾	8½	8½	-3⅜	
46¼	13½		Chi M&SP pf	2000	14¾	14¼	14¼	-1½	
89⅝	45		Chi & NW	300	48¼	46¼	46¼	-6½	
119	119	7	Chi & NW pf	200	120	120	120		
37	9		Chi Pneu	100	9½	8¾	9¾	-1	
55⅞	25⅞	3½	Chi PFneu pf	800	28¼	25⅝	25⅞		
32	23½		Chi Yel Cab	200	23½	23½	23½	-2½	
43	15½	3	Chrysler	6500	16	15½	16	-1⅝	
49	35½	3.60f	City Ice	100	36¾	36¾	36¾		
9¾	7⅞	6½	City Ice pf	40	8½	8½	8½		
13¾	3½		City Stores	100	4¼	3⅞	4¼	-⅜	
39⅝	21⅝		Cl Bks Oil	100	10	10	10	-1	
191⅜	133¼		Coca Cola	4500	156½	153⅝	156½	-5	
64⅞	49	2½	Col Palm	100	50½	50½	50½	-2	
35¾	12		Collins & A	300	12¾	12¾	13⅜	-1	
103⅛	97	6	Col Palm pf	100	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛		
70	32¾	3	Colgate	3100	35¾	34	34¼	-3	
87	39⅜	2½	Colum Gas	11000	40⅞	39⅝	39⅝	-4½	
190	84¾	6	Col Carbon	5000	87½	85⅝	86½	-8½	
37⅜	10½	¾	Col Graph	3000	12⅜	11⅝	11⅞	-1⅜	
30½	20⅝	1.15	Comm Solv	100	23	23	23	-2	
95½	76¾	6½	Com Cr Ipf	40	85	84½	84½	-8½	
95	77⅛	6½	Com Cr Ipf xw	100	85½	85½	85½	-8½	
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	500	35⅞	34	34	-3½	
27	23		Com Inv Tr cv pf	100	23	23	23		
55	26	1.60f	Com Inv Tr	100	27	27	27		
38	16¾	1	Com Sol	3500	17½	17	17½	17	
30¼	9	.60	Commwlth So	9500	9¾	9	9	-9⅛	
104⅝	97¾	6	Commwlth So pf	800	98½	98	98½	-9	
33	2		Conde Nast	400	35	34	34	-3	
19¾	7¾		Congoleum	1400	8¾	8⅛	8¾	-1	
37⅝	12¼	2	Con Film	1500	14½	13⅜	14⅜	-1¾	
28¼	16¼	2	Con Film pf	1600	18⅛	18	18	-1⅝	
121⅝	85	4	Con Gas	12000	91½	89	90½	-9½	
105⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	600	103⅞	103½	103⅞	-10¾	
			Con Textile	100					
52⅛	11¾	1.20	Container A	1700	13¾	13¾	13¾	-1	
52½	18½		Container B	1500	37⅛	34¾	35⅛	-3⅜	
52⅝	18½		Cont Bak A	1400	19⅞	19¼	19¼	-2¼	
7	2⅞		Cont Bak B	200	3	2⅞	3	-⅜	
94⅞	68½	8	Cont Bak pf	300	69	68½	69	-8½	
71	44	2½	Cont Can	2000	46	46	46	-4⅞	
99	68¼		Cont Dia Fib	1500	12¼	11⅝	12	-2	
77⅝	43⅜	2.40	Cont Ins	2500	45¼	43⅜	44½	-4⅜	
85¼	2⅛		Cont Motors	1000	2⅜	2½	2⅜	-2⅛	
30⅜	15		Cont Oil	1200	17⅞	17	17⅜	-1⅝	
40⅝	15⅛		Cont Shares	1400	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	-1⅝	12⅝
90	46	3f	Corn Prod	3500	76	74⅝	76	-7½	
33	10		Coty	600	10½	10½	10½	-1⅝	
38⅝	23½	2f	Cream of Wheat	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	-3½	
55⅝	25⅛	3	Crosley	1000	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	-⅞	
18⅜	8¼	1	Crown Zell	100	7	7	7	-1	
36	32	2.70	Crown Corp pf	100	32	32	32		
93⅝	55¼	5f	Crucible	300	57½	53¾	57½	-6⅜	
7	1		Cuba Cane Prod	200	2	1⅝	2	-⅛	
9	3½		Cub Am S	100	4	3⅜	3⅜		
68⅝	30		Cub Am S pf	100	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜		
48	38⅝	4	Cudahy	1300	41⅝	41½	42¾	-4½	
128½	88	6	Curtis Pub	200	100½	100¼	100¼	-10¼	
121⅛	114⅞	7	CYurtis P pf	500	117⅛	117¼	117¼	-11¾	
14⅞	3¾		Curtis Wr	3000	3¾	3¾	3¾	-⅜	
19⅝	5¼		Curtis Wr A	2500	5⅝	5¼	5¼	-⅝	
90½	50	3½f	Cutler	300	50	50	50	-5½	

—D—

43⅝	17		Davison	400	17½	17	17½	-1⅞	
181	140¾	9	Del & Hud	600	144½	141½	141½	-14½	
153	89¼	6f	Del Lac&W	1000	97⅝	96¼	96¼	-9⅞	
273¾	180	8	Del Motor	400	180½	180	180	-18	
43⅝	18	1.20	Devoe & R A	100	19	19	19		
354½	130	8	Diamond M	300	198	193	193	-200	
214	197½		Diamond M ct	100	199	199½	199	-197½	
11	4		Dome Mines	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	-9	
38⅝	13¾	1.30	Dom Stores	400	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	-15⅛	
145¼	86¾	4f	Dupont	8500	89¼	86½	87⅝	-97	
106⅝	10	5	Duquesne pf	10	105	105	105	-105½	

—E—

25⅛	8	1½	Eastern RM	100	8¾	8⅞	8¾	-9⅛	
255¾	139⅝	8f	East Kodak	9500	164½	159½	162½	-163	
136	120½	6	East Kod pf	100	133½	133½	133½	-134	
18⅜	12¼	2	Eaton Axle	800	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	-14	
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	4000	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	-47	
103¾	42¼	1	Elec Pwr&L	100	44¾	43⅝	44¼	-43¾	
107⅜	102¾	6	Elec Pwr&L pf	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	-107¾	
182	82	5	El P&Lt 6 pf	300	93⅝	93½	93½	-96¾	
90¼	50	3	Elec Stg Bat	300	53⅞	52⅞	53⅞	-53	
7⅝	1⅛		Emer-Br A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛	
88⅝	34		End Johns	100	41	41	41	-4	
58	39¼	2.40	Eng Pb Wks	100	41¾	41¾	41½	-41½	
60⅜	25	3	Equit Bldg	100	35¼	35	35	-35½	
69⅜	36¼		Erie	600	39¼	38	38⅞	-38¾	

—F—

100	27	3	Fairb Morse	100	27	27	27	-2⅞	
80	19¼		Fash Park pf	400	22¾	22½	22½	-2	
38	19¼		Fed Dept St	600	26	18	18	-8	
39½	11		Fed Lt&Tr	300	14	14	14	-1	
88⅝	59⅛	1⅛	Fed Mining	200	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛		
21	7		Fed Motor T	200	8¼	8	8		
13¾	6	.80	Fed Mot T pf	200	6¾	6	6		
43	26	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	1000	28½	27½	28¼	-3½	
87	49	2.00	Fed-Am Tel	100	49½	49½	49½	-5	
33⅞	18⅝		Firestone	300	17	17	17	-1⅞	
87⅞	63¾		Firestone pf		80	80	80	-10½	
61¾	40⅝	2¾	First Nat St	1200	43¼	42	43½	-4⅛	
1	⅜		Fisk Rubber	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	-⅛	
31	3⅜		Fisk Rub 1pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	-⅜	
104⅛	52	5	Foster & Wh	4100	54½	52	54½	-5⅞	
50	33¾		Fourth Nat

BUSINESS IN DOMINION IS ENCOURAGING

Unemployment Is Reduced —Expansion Program of Textile Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—The freer movement of wheat during the last two or three weeks has resulted in increased business for the railroads and lake steamship companies, which in turn has helped greatly in reducing unemployment.

Flour mills have been in receipt of substantial increases in export orders, with bookings to date sufficient to insure steady shipments covering an extended period.

The milling industry has been through a complete cycle in the operations of the last year, and, with the commencement of operations in the new year the prospects are much better than those of one year ago.

The productive capacity of the mills is slightly more than six times the total exports in the last year. A number of the mills, however, have been closed during the year, and operating schedules are now on a sound basis, as well as being in a position to step up production as the business situation improves.

Industrial conditions generally are encouraging. Manufacturers of electrical equipment are maintaining a fair volume of output. Cabinet makers for radio distributers are well occupied. Furniture factories, following a quiet spring and summer, are now beginning to show more signs of activity.

Textile Industry Active

During the last few weeks there has been a marked upturn of activity in the textile industry. Important expansion programs have been announced in the rayon, woolen and worsted yarns branches of the industry, involving new additions and installations to the value of some $5,500,000 to proceed immediately. Already three woolen mills which have been closed for a number of years have been reopened, while definite programs are under way for greatly increased activity in other mills in this branch of the industry.

Clothing factories engaged on men's and boys' wear are holding their own, and plants producing work shirts, mitts and gloves are busy.

Conditions in the automobile market are still uneven, with the demand dull for high-priced cars. Considerable activity is noted in used machinery lines, but few sales of new machinery are recorded. Aeronautical companies are collecting winter equipment, causing a seasonal stimulation in that line.

Retail dealers in eastern Canada report that during the last week sales of footwear and heavy clothing were particularly heavy, in many instances running in excess of the total of last year for the like period.

Increased Grain Exports

Exports of grain from Vancouver this year show an increase of approximately 260 per cent over those in the corresponding period in 1929. Already nearly 9,500,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from that port, as compared with 3,500,000 bushels last year.

The Ontario Government reports that grain crops as a whole in that province are above average and of good quality. An increased acreage was sown to corn and, although the late planting was affected by drought, there has been an average crop.

A recent survey of the Canadian potato harvest indicates that the Maritime Provinces this season will produce about 30 per cent of the total amount of potatoes grown in the Dominion. The total Canadian yield is estimated to be around 45,262,000 cwt., as compared with 39,930,000 cwt. in 1929. The maritime production is estimated at 12,995,000 cwt.

Improvement in the market toward the close of the period gave a more cheerful aspect to transactions on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week and some substantial gains were recorded in comparison with the closing prices of the previous week. Strength of Brazilian was the feature, that stock leading the market in activity and scoring a gain of 5¾ points. There was also notable recovery in the utility group.

Pacific coast stock exchanges have exhibited a keen interest in Alberta oils lately, and the market has shown improvement. The Southern Turner Valley oil area particularly is in the spotlight. Recent reports indicate the coming in of several new wells in the district during the last few weeks.

New Financing

While the trend in the Canadian bond market at the moment is somewhat weak, recent reports show that for the year to date a substantially larger volume of new financing has been undertaken than in either 1929 or 1928.

On the basis indicated by the statistics it is found that in the first 9½ months of 1930 the average amount of new financing has been at a rate of slightly more than $6,500,000 a month. In the corresponding period of 1929 the monthly average worked out at more than $4,800,000, which, in turn, was an increase over the similar average for 1928, which produced a total of about $3,950,000 of new offerings a month. On a percentage basis the showing to date runs about 36 per cent ahead of one year ago and nearly 65 per cent greater than two years ago.

During the week $6,000,000 in provincial treasury bills were sold by the Alberta Government to a syndicate headed by the Bank of Montreal, at a price of 99.96985, equivalent to 3.56 per cent.

The September earnings statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway shows an increase of $1,721,645 in net revenue over the corresponding period of last year. An analysis of the figures indicates the extent to which railway traffic has picked up, the gross revenue at $19,192,325, comparing with $15,480,227 in August.

Automobile production during September amounted to 7957 cars, the lowest number reported for any month of the year to date. This output was 19 per cent under the total of 9792 for the previous month and 42 per cent less than the 13,817 cars made in September, 1929.

Canada's imports of petroleum and its products continue to mount, the September imports of crude petroleum for refining totaling 106,506,202 gallons. In August, the total was 11,570,898 gallons, and in September, 1929, the total was only 80,046,118 gallons.

The outlook in the apple-growing districts of the Province of Nova Scotia this year is of a distinctly encouraging nature, especially so as contrasted with last season.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ala Gr So 5s	101½	101½
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100½	100½
Adams Ex 4s	90½	90½
Albany & Sus 5½s	89	89
Alleghany 5s '44	91	90½
Alleghany 5s '49	89	89
Alleghany 5s '50	88	88½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	95	95
Am For Pow 5s	83	83½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101⅛	101
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	91⅝	91⅛
Am Metals 5½s	93½	93½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	84	83½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅛	101½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	146	145½
Am T&T col 5s '46	106	105⅝
Am T&T 5s '65	106⅛	106⅛
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106⅛	106⅛
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	109	108½
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105½	105½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	103	102
Ann Arbor RR 4s	87¾	87¾
Armour & Co Del 5½s '43	77	76½
Armour & Co Ill 4½s	90	89½
Atch Aris 4½s	102½	102½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅝	97⅝
Atch T&SF 4s 1995	97⅝	97⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s	48¼	48¼
Atlanta & Char 4½s	121½	121½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91	91
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	68⅛	68⅛
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
B&O 1st 4s '48	97	96½
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	87¼	87⅛
B&O 4½s '33	101⅛	101⅛
B&O 4½s cv	96⅛	95⅞
B&O rfg 5s '95	102⅜	102⅛
B&O 5s 1st reg	102⅝	102⅝
B&O 5s series D	102½	102
B&O rfg 6s '95	108¾	108½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103½	103½
B&O Pitts 4s	96⅛	96⅛
Belding Hem 6s '36	82½	82½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¾	106¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103¾	103¾
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	92	92
Boston & Me 5s '55	100	100
Boston & Me 5s '67	101	100½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	37	37
Broadway con	5¼	5
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100¼	100
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91¾	91¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103⅛	103⅛
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93	93
By Products 5½s C	103½	103½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	97¼	97¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99⅞	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99½	99⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s	101¾	101⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105	104¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105¼	105
Can North 4½s	104½	104½
Can North deb 6½s '46	118	118
Can North sf 7s '40	111½	111½
Can Pacific deb 4s	89	88⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100¾	100¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	103⅝	103⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	98½
Can South con 5s '62	108½	108½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107⅞	107⅞
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	101½	101⅛
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	97	97
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	100	100
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95⅝	95⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104	104
Cen RR NJ 5s reg	85½	86
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	37	37
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99½	99⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s A	101½	101
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103½	103¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	104¾	104¼
Ches & O 4½s B	101	100½
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	79¾	79¾
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	97⅞	97⅛
Chi & East Ill 1st 5s	48¾	48⅛
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Chi Gt West 4s '59	70	69½
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	98¾	98½
Chi M St P & P adj 2000	38½	37¾
Chi M St P & P 5s '75	80	80
Chi & Nw 4½s C	92½	92½
Chi & Nw 4½s cv	93	93
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	107½	106¾
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	101¾	101¾
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108¾	108
Chi Railway 5s	74⅜	74⅜
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	89¾	89
Chi RI&P 4½s A	94½	94
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	94	92¾
Chi Ter Trn & SE 5s '60	88¾	88
Chi Ter Trn & SE in 5s '60	79	79
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102¾	102
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	105½	105½
Chi & W Ind 4s '52	91	91
Chi & W Ind 5½s '62	105¾	105¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	90¾	90½
Cin T 4½s s	103⅝	103½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93	93
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104½	104½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	100½	100½
Clev CC&StL 4s	92¾	92⅜
Clev iPits 4½s '77	100⅞	100⅜
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102⅜	102⅜
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110	110
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	98	98
Colo Industrial 5s '34	93	93
Colo & So 4½s 1st	101¾	101¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101⅞	101⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92¼	92¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅜	106¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105	104⅞
Con Ry 4s '54	72¼	72⅛
Container Corp 5s ct '43	70½	70½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	98½	98
Crown Zell 6s ww	85½	85⅛
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95¾	95½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103¾	103¼
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104¾	104¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4½s '43	95¾	95½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	103	103
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¾	97½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	79	79
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	81½	80¾
Detroit Ed 5s '69	106¼	106¼
Detroit Rd rfg 5s '40	104½	104½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	107⅞	107⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85½	85½
Dold Packing 6s '42	63	63
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	103¼	103¼
Edison Ill of 5s '70	98¾	98¾
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	80	80
Erie 1st con 4s '96	85¾	85¾
Erie 5s '67	86	86
Erie gen 7Ss	85¾	84⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102	102
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	101¼	101¼
Fed Metal 7s '34	98	98
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	87	87
Fla East Coast 5s '74	36	35
Fonda Jones & G 4½s '52	30½	30¼
Gen Baking 5½s	98¾	98¾
Gen Cable 5½s '47	96¾	96¾
Gen Mot Acc 6s '37	103	102¾
Gen Pet 5s '40	102	101⅝
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	93	92½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ww	99¼	99¼
Gen Theater 6s	84	83
Goodrich 6½s	100⅞	100½
Goodrich 6s	72¼	71½
Goodyear 5s '57	69½	68
Gould Coupler 6s '40	69½	69½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106¾	106¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111¼	111
Great Northern 4½s '77 D	99½	99
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98¾	98¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111
Gulf Mob 5s	97⅞	97⅞
Houston Oil 5½s	94⅞	94⅝
Hudson oCal 5s '62	55½	55
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	106½	106½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78¾	78½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¾	99¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	101⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¾	105¾
Ill Cen 4½s '66	97⅞	97
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	89¾	89¾
Ill Cen CStL&NO 4½s '63	94	94
Ill Cen CStL&NO 5s A	102	101⅞
Ill Cen 5s	104	104
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101½	101⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '46	80	80
Inland Steel 4½s '78	96½	96½
Inter Hydro 6s	91½	91½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¼	99¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69	69
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69½	69½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95⅝	94½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	52	51
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	101
Int Paper rg 5s A '47	73¼	73⅛
Int Paper 6s '55	68½	68⅛
Int Ry Cen Am 6s '41	70	70
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	76	76
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	81½	81½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94½	93½
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	98¼	98¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Kan City o rfg 5s '50	101	101
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	94¾	94¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95	94½
Kings Co El 4s '49 sta	83¾	83¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103¼	103¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103½	103½
Laclede Gas 5½s C	104¾	104⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s D	102	102
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	84½	84½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅝	100⅝
L'Assiniboia 6s '54	66	64½
Lehigh Val con 4½s	89¾	89¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	111	111
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98¾	98½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106	105½
L&N uni 4s '40	89½	89
L&N rfg 4s 2003 B	104⅝	104⅝
L&N 3s SIL div '30	69	69
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	89¾	89⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	54½	54
Marion Steam S 6s	51	51
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93½	93
McComick (Edith R) 6s '34	101	101
Met Edison 4½s	100⅜	100⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101⅛	101⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100½	100½
Mil & Nor con	89¾	90¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	88	88
Min StP & SSM 5s '78	83½	83½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	84½	84
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	99	98½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90	90
Mo K & T 2d 5s A '67	83½	83½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101⅝	101⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74¼	74
Mo Pac 5s F '77	88⅝	88
Mo Pac 5s G '78	86½	86½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100	99
Mo Pac 5½s '49	102⅜	102⅜
Mo Pac 5½s '51	102⅜	102⅜
Mobile & Birm 4s '45 small	84	84
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103½	103½
Montana Power 5s D	103⅝	103⅝
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	98½	98½
Morris & Essex 4½s	81	81
Mut Fuel 5s	104⅝	104⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100	99⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	18	14½
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57 A	6¼	6¼
Newark Gas 5s	105	105
N E Tel & Tel 5s B '61	104¼	104
N H Ry 6s '40	100	100
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	91	91
N O Pub Ser 5s B '53	90½	90½
N O T & M 5s A	97⅞	97⅞
N O T & M 1mo 5s '56	98⅝	98⅝
N O T & M 4½s '54	101	100
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83	83
NYC&HR con 4s '98	83¾	83¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅝	100⅛
NYC&HR rfg 4s 1m 4½s 2013	102	101½
NYC&HR rfg 4s 1m 5s 2013	107½	107
NYC&HR cv 6½s	107½	107½
NYC&HR 4s '42	87¾	87¾
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	83¾	83¾
NYC M C col 3½s '98	83¾	83¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	93½	93¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	91¼	90½
NY Chi & StL 5½s A	103¾	103¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	107½	107½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101½	101½
NY Dock 4s '51	84	84½
NY Dock 5s '41	84½	84½
NY Edison 5s '44	103⅝	103⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114½	114½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '40	96¾	96½
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '47	87½	87½
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	75¾	75¾
NY NH&H cll 4s '40	100½	100½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	106¾	105¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	118	118
NY State Ry 4½s ct reg	47	47
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	6½	6⅜
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	8	8
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	108½	108½
NY Sus & W T 5s	74½	74½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100½	100½
NY Tel deb 5s '49	102⅝	102
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	111¼	111
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	108¾	106⅝
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	88½	86½
Niag Share 5½s	103½	102½
Norf & W PC&O 4s '41	97	97
Norf & So 5s	96½	96½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	97¾	97¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s	55	55
Nor Am Ed 5s C	103¾	103¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100½	100
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	104½	104½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	68½	68
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	88½	88¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	98¼	98⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	112	111¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	108½	105¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112½	112
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	110½	110½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	52	52
Otis Steel 6s '41	94½	94½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¼	100½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106½	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	102½	102½
Paramount Publix 5½s	87½	87
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103½	102½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	95	95
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	53	50
Penn-DixDe C-C 6s '41	76	76
Penn O&D RR 4½s A '77	100	99¾
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Penn RR 4½s D	99	99
Penn RR 4¾s '63	100¾	100¾
Penn RR con 4½s '60	104¼	104
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102
Penn RR 5s '64	104¾	104¼
Penn RR gen 5s '68	109½	109½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	109⅞
Peoples Gas L&C 5s '47	105¼	105¼
Peoples Gas L&C 6s '43	115	115
Philips Pet 5½s '39	99¼	99⅛
Phil Co 5s '67	101½	101½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102⅝	102⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s	73	84¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	88	86
Philippine Ry 4s '37	23	21
Pitts 4½s C	96½	96½
Pitts Shen & L E 1st	102¾	102½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100⅞	100½
Port Art C & D 6s '53	105¾	105¾
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	105
Postal Tel & C 5s '53	81	81½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102½	101¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	96½	96½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	95½	95¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	98¾	85
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	101½	101½
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	102	100⅞
Revere Cop 6s	101	101
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	97½	97½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	94	93¼
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	78	77¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	97½	97½
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅝	100⅛
StL IM&S & R&O div '33	95½	95½
StL & SF 4s A '50	99¾	99⅝
StL & SF 4½s '78	88	87
StL & SF 5s B '50	84½	84½
StL & SF gen 6s '31	100½	99¼
StL SW 1st 4s '89	101⅝	101⅝
StL SW con 4s '32	90½	90½
StL SW 1st 5s '52	100	100
StP C C 5s	105	105
Seaboard AL rfg 4s '59	81	81
Seaboard AL Con 6s '45	23	22½
Seaboard All Fla Ry 6s A '35	29	28
Shell Pipe 5s '52	20¾	20⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	93	93
Shell Union 5s ct ww	89½	89
Shubert Theater 6s '42	21	18½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103	103
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s	85½	85¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '38	101⅝	101⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¾	102½
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s '42	101¾	101⅝
Solvay 5s	100	100
So Pacific col 4s '49	99	99
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93	92½
So Pacific 4½s '68	94¾	94½
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	97½	97½
So Ry gen 4s '56	98¼	98½
So Ry gen 6s '56	86½	86½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	111⅞	111¼
So Ry 4s M&O div '59	118¼	117
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	104½
Spald Tel 5s	104½	104¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99⅝
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	99	98
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104½	104½
Texas Corp 5s '44	101	100¾
Tex & Pac 5s G '77	100	99½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47¾	45¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	29¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	99	98¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100¾	100¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	108¼	106⅞
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	97¼	97¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99	98½
Union Pacific 4s '68	98	98½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	92½	92½
Union Pacific 5s	96	95¼
US Rubber 5s '47	111¾	111
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	70	69½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	101¾	101¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	76¼	76¼
Va Ry 5s '62	87	86½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	102	101
Va Ry & Pow 4½s	106½	106½
Wabash 4½s '78	101½	101½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	88	88
Wabash 5½s '75	102¾	102¼
Wabash 5s D	100¾	100½
Walworth 6s '45	97½	97½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104¾	104¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s	79¾	78½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	106	106
West Shore 4s 2361	92½	92½
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	84½	84½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98½	98
Western Pac 5s A '46	97	97
Western Un 5s '51	103½	103½
Western Un col 5s '38	103⅞	103⅞
Western Un 6½s '36	108¼	108¼
Western Un 5s '50	103½	103⅛
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	91¼	90¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103⅜	103⅜
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	40¾	40¾
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	11¾	11¾
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	11¾	11¾
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	100	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98½	98½
Wis Can 4s S&D div '36	61	61
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102¾	102¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Nov 6	Nov 5
3½s '47						
1st 4¼s '47	101.11	101.11	101.9	101.11	101.9	
4th 4¼s '38	102.20	102.21	102.20	102.21	102.21	
4th 4¼s reg	103.18	103.18	103.18	103.18	103.20	
4th 4¼s '38	103.15	103.15	103.15	103.15	103.16	
4½s '52	108.24	108.28	108.24	108.28	108.28	
4½s '52	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.5 as 102 5-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	73¾	73
Adriatic El 7s '52	85	85
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	85½	85½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	69	69
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	68	68
Antioquia 7s A '45	70	70
Antioquia 7s B '45	68¾	68¾
Antioquia III	68	68
Antwerp 5s '58	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94¼	94
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	94¼	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	94¼	94
Argentine Gov 5½s '58 B	85¾	84½
Australia 4½s '57	88	88
Australia 5s '55	72	71½
Austria 7s '43 ct	91½	91½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '37	89¾	89¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	95
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	83	83
Belgium (King) 8s '55	103	102¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112¾	112½
Belgium (King) 7s '58	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	106¾	106⅝
Bergen (City) 6s '45	101¼	101¼
Bergen (City) '49 rcts	85½	85½
Berlin 6s '58	73¼	73
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	100	99¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	77¾	77¾
Berlin (City) 6s '58	71¼	71
Bogota (City) 8s '47	81¼	81¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	73	69½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	78	69½
Bolivia (Rep) '58	68	68
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	85	83½
Brazil (Con Pow) 7s '52	78½	78½
Brazil 6½s '57-'67	71¾	71¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	91¾	91¾
Brazil (Brazette) 7s '34 ww	88	88
Brisbane 5s '58	68½	68½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68½	68½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	71¾	71¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '58	84	84
Bulgaria 7½s '68	78	78
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	78½	78½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '60	101½	101½
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	100	100⅛
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	78	78
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	84½	84½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	88	88
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	84½	84½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	84½	84½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	83	84½
Chile (Rep) 6s '42	85¾	85¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42

The Mirror of Motordom

Europe continues "at the wheel" of its own motorcar industry, but one of the front-seat riders, helping its acceleration, is Henry Ford.

Mr. Ford has spent considerable time on the continent this year inspecting laboratories, motorcar plants and museums containing relics of early motorcar developments.

Some of the latest advances made by Mr. Ford in Europe are indicated in a recent decision to proceed with the installation of a Ford factory in Jugoslavia and the announcement that the proposed Ford plant for Cologne, Germany, will be started next April. The Jugoslavia plant will be erected by Serbian workers and 1500 men will be employed to construct the Cologne factory, which will be capable of turning out 100 cars a day—manufactured, not merely assembled.

Meanwhile England is reported as waiting for the Ford works at Dagenham to swing into full operation, when the country expects exports of British-made Fords to leap to £15,000,000 (about $75,000,000) annually. In various other sections of the continent and British Isles, Ford plants are soon to be established.

Price reductions of $500 on all Franklin models were announced Nov. 5 by Franklin dealers in many parts of the country. The price reductions were optional with the dealers according to the amount of stock they had to move in preparation for an entirely new series of Franklins to appear on the market soon.

The reason for the high prices of Franklin cars is in a great measure due to its air-cooling system which requires the best of materials. While the air-cooled engine has practically displaced the water-cooled engine in the aviation industry, Franklin is still the only American motorcar in the field with an air-cooled engine. Rather than sacrifice this distinctive type of engine, Franklin has maintained its models among the highest priced on the market.

By eliminating every ounce of excessive rubber so far as practical with modern tire construction methods and materials, the Fisk Tire Company has placed on the market a new tire with a much larger air cushion, less weight and, it is claimed, far greater durability.

Since the first pneumatic tire appeared on the market about 1845, the rapid development in the tire-making industry has been watched by the public and manufacturer for the element of greater comfort with less expense, and by the traffic authorities for the greater dependability of materials with a consequent increase in highway safety. The "ride on less air" idea provides the basis for research which is keeping the laboratories busy. This entails the enlargement of the air cushion with a consequent reduction in the thickness of the outside layer of rubber.

The ideal tire according to E. E. Dearth, chief of the Fisk laboratories, would be no thicker than the rubber in a toy balloon with an equally large cushion of air which the car actually rides on. To attain this end, however, the motor industry will have to produce something more durable than the present variety of rubber.

Col. Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company and member of the Business Council of the War Department, and the American Economic Association of the National Educational Association, also anticipates a tire shortage in 1931. Colonel Ayres is a close student of the automobile industry and has written several books on its technique and development.

"The dealers are conservative about "stocking up" he says, "due to the poor 1930 year and many of them haven't the money to do it if they wanted to. Tires may be more durable than they used to be but eventually they must wear out."

A new headlight control device has been placed on the market by a concern in Berlin. The control is operated automatically through the steering gear in such a manner that road shocks are not transmitted to the lamp, it is claimed.

The London General Omnibus Company will shortly put in service, experimentally, three buses with the new Daimler transmission system, consisting of the "fluid flywheel" and four-speed gearset, standardized recently for three new Daimler passenger cars.

A number of automobile manufacturers believe that the average motorist has "got by on his spare tire" this year as indicated by the falling off in tire sales. William O'Neil, president of the General Tire & Rubber Company, is one who is anticipating a "high pressure" business for 1931 which the manufacturers may not be able to take care of. Only one and a half tires per car have been sold in 1930, he estimates. At least a "flat tire season" for the motorist will be a "blowout" for the dealer!

A new automobile law, with 67 clauses, has been formulated by the Swiss Government. One of the articles proposes that drivers give way at crossings to vehicles coming in from the right. France had this rule in force, but lately rescinded it. Great Britain has often considered it but never favorably. America adopted it some time ago.

The number of women drivers in the United States is 7,384,145. This represents 24.3 per cent of the total number of registration in all classes. In Detroit the percentage of women drivers is 35 per cent, while in Arkansas it rises to 59.2 per cent.

A studio on wheels is being used by one of the large English publications. The interior is fitted out as a dark room where two operatives can work quickly and comfortably. Within a few minutes from the time the pictures are taken enlarged prints are ready for distribution. The roof is fitted with a rubber apron, to provide a stand for taking photographs.

Four years ago German motorcar manufacturers put on the market a passenger vehicle shaped like a scow with a snub-nosed radiator front. For 1931 a French designer has brought out a model with a front-wheel drive, built along practically the same lines as the German car.

If any property is stolen in an authorized parking place in Dublin, Irish Free State, it will be replaced up to the value of £5. The only condition seems to be that the attendant be given a gratuity of a few pence.

A new road sign has been erected on one of the principal highways in England, which depicts a black cow on a white background, with the word "FARM" underneath. The idea is to warn motorists that a herd of cows is liable to appear on the road without warning, coming out from a side road or farm entrance.

If a car is left in an unauthorized place in Blackpool, Eng., the police fix a green label to the windshield, which reads, "Blackpool police warning. Car left in unauthorized parking place." On the back is a list of authorized parking places.

In 1922 the average value at the port of shipment of British cars imported into New Zealand was £547. In 1930 this dropped to £172 because of the large number of "Baby" cars entering.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, NOV 7

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave Overture"; Coleridge-Taylor bit; "Cyrano de Bergerac Suite," most interesting selections. 6:20.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). All-Russian program. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF—T). Features, Dragonette-O'Rourke duet from "Chocolate Soldier"; light opera "Sari" medley by group; favorites "Polonaise-Mignon"; Rubinstein's "Romance"; "In a Monastery Garden" and "Liebestraum" by orchestra. 8.

"Grand Opera Miniature" (CBS—T). Selected arias from productions of the foreign masters including one from Victor Herbert's only opera "Natoma." 8.

Soloists; vocal chorus; orchestra (American Chain—CBS). Popular ballads, college medley and musical comedy tunes. Features chronological history of the automobile. 8:30.

Soloist; male quartet; orchestra (Armour—WJZ—T). Orchestral favorites, "España Waltz," Mendelssohn's "Scherzo" and German's "Torch Dance." "Chocolate Soldier" music by vocalists. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ—T). Ballad favorites, a new Gershwin tune, Irish duet by soloists, and popular tune with good lyrics and music entitled "I Am the Words, You Are the Melody." 10.

Rhythmic Music

Sarat and Lota Lahiri, East Indian musicians; dance orchestra (WJZ Chain). 8.

Tom Truesdale and his Musical Aviators (CBS—T). Park Central Hotel, in tempo of the times, has an Aviation Grill room featuring an orchestra composed of licensed pilots. 6.

Jules Herbuveaux's orchestra (Brown—WJZ Chain). 7:45. NBC Pacific, 8:15.

Nick Lucas, "Crooning Troubadour"; Nat Brusiloff's orchestra (Nestlé—WJZ Chain). "Three Little Words," "Pickin' the Guitar" and "Maybe Its Love" by the well-known singing guitarist. 8.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare, vocal duo; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 9.

Harry Reser's Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain). 9.

Del Lampe's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 9:30.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Norman Brokenshire (Homers—CBS—T). 10.

Rae Samuels, vaudevillian; Ken Murray and his Gang; orchestra (RKO—WEAF—T). 10:30

Vincent Lopez's St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Pierre Key, music critic and editor. 6.

Coach "Bob" Zuppke of Illinois (Bond—WOR, WLW, WMAQ). Pre-Army game predictions. New York University Quartet. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Interpretations of the news. 6:45, 8.

"Spotlights in Drama and Literature" (WEAF—T). Montrose J. Moses, well-known author. 7.

Alexander Woollcott and guest artist (Gruen—WABC). 7:15.

"Charlie" Walsh interviews Knute Rockne (Wrigley—CBS—T). Pre-Penn-Notre Dame discussion. 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

Magazine Hour (CBS). 9.

Recitals

Animal stories (Bookhouse—CBS). Russell Pratt, children's story man. 5:30.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One-man show. 7:30.

"Le Trio Morgan" (WJZ Chain). De Falla and Albeniz bits by sister trio of harp, violin and piano. 8:45.

Vocal Ensembles

"College Memories" (National Battery—WEAF—T). Male quartet. 7:15.

American Singers, male quartet (Lehigh—WEAF Chain). Collegiate program. 7:30.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill billy music by family group. 7.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 NBC, Children's story period.
5:45 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:00 Big Brother Club spelling bee.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 "Chronicles"; recorded program.
7:30 Sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee and his orchestra; Goebel Reeves, cowboy minstrel.
9:00 NBC, Birthday Party; sketch, "Benevenuto Cellini"; soloists; quartet, orchestra.
9:30 Ranny Weeks and his orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Concert Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc 303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC; Don Carlos's Marimba Band; Abigail Parecia, soprano.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road reports.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Dinner music.
6:30 Male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, one-man show.
7:45 NBC, Del Lampe's Orchestra.
8:00 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; sketch.
8:30 Concert orchestra; Mme. Rose Zulalian, soloist.
8:45 Pioneers Male Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Willard Robison's Deep River Ensemble; soloists; quartet.
10:00 Pioneers Male Quartet.
10:30 Marjorie W. Leadbetter, soprano; May E. Shuman, pianist; Josef Zimbler, cellist.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Ed Murphy's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Stylists Orchestra; time.
6:00 Shepard Stores Modernists.
6:15 Melodists Orchestra.
6:30 Fireside Fancies Orchestra.
8:45 Serenaders Orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program.
7:30 CBS, Irene Beasley, contralto; vocal duo; quartet; orchestra.
8:00 Dance Program.
8:15 Song Cycle; orchestra dance.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Sketch, "Inch by Inch."
9:00 CBS, Annette Hanshaw, contralto; Frank Parker, tenor; Billy Arts' orchestra; Norman Brokenshire.
9:30 CBS, Detective story sketch.
10:00 CBS, Edward Rechlin, organist.
10:30 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Ted Fiorito and his orchestra.
12:00 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:45 News; Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Organ recital.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Walter Damrosch's Music Appreciation Hour: "Flute and Clarinet"; "Fun in Music."
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra; Emil Mlynarski, conductor; Judith Poska, violin soloist.

Anything Wrong? Let's Have a Look

REMOVABLE BACK SEAT ON FRENCH CAR — P. & A. Photos

It Looks Like a New Way of Removing the Back-Seat Driver, but it Actually Is a Novel Method of Facilitating Repairs on the Chassis and Rear-End Works.

The Back Lifts on Hinges. The Car Is a Feature at This Year's Automobile Show in Paris. Its Inventor, Lee Bazin, Is in the Picture.

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN GENERAL COURT

Final returns of the votes cast on Nov. 4 in Massachusetts show that the Democrats have made a considerable gain in the membership of the next State House of Representatives. The present House, which goes out next January, has 155 Republicans and 85 Democrats. In 1931 the House will have 139 Republicans and 100 Democrats, with a recount necessary in the Medford district, where a tie was reported on the original count.

This year's State Senate consists of 31 Republicans and 9 Democrats. Next year's State Senate will have 30 Republicans and 10 Democrats. The Governor's Council, which has concurrent powers with the Governor in all executive functions in the Commonwealth, will have seven Republican members and one Democrat when Governor Joseph B. Ely sits with it the next two years in the State House. While three new members will sit in the next Executive Council, the political proportions have not changed.

ONE ROOF FOR LEGION SCHOOLS AND SCOUTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—Architects have been engaged to prepare preliminary plans for a memorial community house to be erected by the war memorial, school, and special school building committees.

Quarters will be provided for the Boy and Girl Scouts and the American Legion. An auditorium seating 1000 and a large gymnasium, swimming pool, bowling alleys and school cafeteria also will be included. The proposed building is two and a half stories in height, 150 feet by 150 feet.

ROY A. HOVEY RESIGNS

Roy A. Hovey, State Bank Commissioner, tendered his resignation to Gov. Frank G. Allen on Nov. 5 to accept the position of treasurer of the Wakefield Trust Company in Wakefield. Mr. Hovey is a resident of Wakefield. He has been bank commissioner since May 27, 1925.

BENEFIT FOR SPEECH SCHOOL

The eighth of the specialty shows conducted by the Pekingese Association of New England will be held at the Hotel Statler Nov. 8 for the benefit of the Boston Speech School.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—5 rooms heated, $60, to adults, in the $100 renting district. Beacon 1448.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Unfurnished, sublet living room, 2 chambers, bath and shower, large hall, electric refrigeration and incinerator. Apply Janitor UNIVERSITY APTS., Forest St., Suite 31.

FOR WOMEN ONLY

BOSTON—1 and 3-room suites, kitchenette and bath, telephone; location and view unsurpassed; rents $32.50 to $62.50 per month. Telephone Commonwealth 0700.

NEW YORK CITY, Greenwich Village, 263 West 11th St.—Entire third floor, 3 large light rooms and kitchen and tile bath, 2 fireplaces, large closets; hall entrance to each room; exceptional arrangement for 2 people or family; all conveniences; light, quiet, artistic and clean; $2000 yearly. Watkins 8218.

NEW YORK CITY—Entire floor, living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, furnished-unfurnished; high class private house, 324 West 101st St. Tel. Riverside 0337, also one smaller apartment.

NEW YORK CITY, Fifth Ave.—Apartment (unfurnished), 7 large, light rooms; sublease; leaving city; sacrifice. Sacramento 7130.

APARTMENTS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Young couple desire to share home with family (Christian Scientist preferred). Box H-44. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Young couple desire to share home with family (Christian Scientist preferred). Box H-44. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LADY with car at your disposal; exceptional attention when needed; small services rendered for shut-ins. Sound Beach, Conn. Phone Sound Beach T-2289.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FORD ROADSTER (1930) Sport Model; fender wells, luggage carrier; excellent condition; driven 6700 miles; bargain. Caledonia 2710 (SARTORIS), (New York City).

FOR SALE—1929 Dodge Brougham, wire wheels; mileage 8606 miles; excellent condition; reasonable. Telephone MRS. PAGE, Hubbard 8720 (Boston).

CHRISTMAS CARDS

CHRISTMAS CARDS that are sure to please; 22 for $1. Money refunded if not satisfied. LYDIA L. YOUNG, 296 William St., Bridgeport, Conn. Phone 3-6508.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High class domestic help; references investigated. INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 1437 Flatbush Ave. Mansfield 7632.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
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11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 9938

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 220 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2086.

MISS ARNSON'S AGENCY supplies recommended assistants in homes, as attendants, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th. Cathedral 3381. N.Y.C.

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

50 AUTOGRAPHS including Martin Tupper, Charles Reade, Anthony Trollope, Wordsworth; also letters (incomplete) from Thomas Carlyle, Mary Howitt & others. Box K-3123, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HAIRDRESSERS

BOSTON, MASS., 118 Gainsboro St.—Shampooing, marcelling and manicuring; will go out. ETHEL M. LESSOM, Suite 4, Kenmore 1316.

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NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office one or more afternoons for rent, 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1040. Tel. Chickering 6356.

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NEW YORK CITY—Central; beautiful studio apartment, fireplace; two smaller rooms. Meditation both mornings.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space two lines. Count six words to a line. Minimum order two lines. In computing space in publication blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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CONNECTICUT

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CONNECTICUT

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NEW YORK

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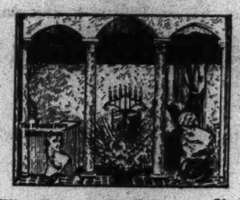
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DAILY FEATURES

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Regent of Hungary

Budapest.

ADMIRAL HORTHY, Regent of Hungary, has the reputation of being not only a brave sailor, but also a very gallant gentleman. And so thought Tibor Szekeres, a 14-year-old schoolboy, who wished to show his admiration by giving the admiral a suitable anniversary present.

Out of flowers the lad made a large model of the Novara, which was the admiral's flagship during the war.

Not wishing to be laughed at, the boy kept this a secret, and walked with his trophy to the Royal Palace. But the Regent was ninety miles away, and a parcel could not be got to him that day! He should receive the flower ship, Tibor determined, even if all his money was spent on the railway getting there.

So, late in the afternoon, the Regent was told that a young visitor wished to present a gift to him. Would he receive him?

"Yes," said His Highness, "in ten minutes."

During that time, he changed out of his tennis flannels into his gala uniform, so that he should be suitably attired to receive his young guest.

His words of thanks showed that he was really delighted with the gift, and after that he kept the gratified Tibor to dinner—and sent him home in his own car, more of a hero worshiper than ever!

A Word a Day

Jehovah

This word since time immemorial has been regarded as the incommunicable name of the God of Israel, owing to an odd conception of what lay back of Leviticus 24: 16, from which it came to be inferred that the mere utterance of the name was an offense.

Common as the Hebrew form יהוה appears in the Hebrew manuscripts, it is directly translated only four times in the authorized version of the Scriptures. The Hebrew form, while the true pronunciation has been lost, means "self-existent or eternal," an extension of a primitive root meaning "to exist, to be or become, to come to pass," with a similar form meaning "to breathe."

It is commonly believed that the material in the Pentateuch, the first five books of the Old Testament, was written at two widely different periods because God is invariably called Elohim (carrying a sense of power and creative might) in some paragraphs, and no less frequently Jehovah in others. The Elohistic paragraphs are more simple and primitive, while the Jehovistic ones indicate a knowledge of geography and history, and seem to exalt the priestly office with all its materialistic rites. Those who maintain this theory aver that some late transcriber combined the earlier and later writings with much the same effect as if a very old and a very modern biography of a person were pieced together.

Je-ho'-vah is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in event, *o* as in old, *a* as in sofa.

"And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name Jehovah was I not known to them." (Exodus 6: 3.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

In Lighter Vein

Mistaken Identity

Fair Flapper (in stalled automobile): "Oh, sir, would you do me a great favor?"

Trombone Player (in transit): "Sure, miss. What is it?"

Fair Flapper: "Won't you just blow up my flat tire while you have your pump out?"—*Etude.*

The Spring

"Spring has gone!" he whispered softly,
And a gloom crept o'er his eyes,
"Spring has gone!" The woman listened,
In her own eyes faint surprise.
Through the window warming sunbeams
On the man's grim features shone,
And the world was filled with radiance
As he whispered—"Spring has gone!"
But he knew, and she believed him,
And she sadly turned away,
Forced a smile when he said louder—
"But I'll mend your watch today!"
—*Montreal Star.*

Things Dull—Business Fine

"How's business?" I asked the old scissors grinder.

"Fine!" he said, "I never saw things so dull."—*Capper's Farmer.*

Passing Show

She: "But, dear, it has only four wheels! I thought you said we'd get an 'Eight.'"

"Ain't Dat Sumpin'!"

The colored parson had invited a stranger to address the congregation this morning, and wishing to say something wonderful in his introductory remarks, said, "Bredern and sistern, the gentleman who am to speak to you dis mo'nin' am de Soundin' Brass and de Tinklin' Cimbal of de No'thern Methodist Church.

Times Have Changed

Father (reading aloud to his young son): "—And so the Prince, when he saw the beggar at the side of the road, took his purse from his belt and emptied its gold into the poor beggar's hand—"

Son (interrupting): "Hmmmm! I thought people always told them to go see the Salvation Army?"

Passing Show

Little Boy (visiting with parents): "Oh, look, Mummy, here are some fish the size Daddy always catches!"

A Quotation for Today

CAN we be unsafe where God has placed us, and where He watches over us, as a parent a child whom he loves?—FENELON.

All Naturr

Closed Gentian

MANY plants have been named for persons who have been associated with their early history. Gentians are said to commemorate an ancient King Gentius, who first classified these plants among the bitter herbs.

Bryant's tribute to the peculiar gentian blue:

Blue—blue—as if the sky let fall
A flower from its cerulean wall . . .
Thou waitest late and com'st alone
When woods are bare and birds have flown

applies to both the lovely rare fringed variety, Gentiana crinita, and its less showy relative the box, bottle or closed flower, Gentiana andrewsii. This genus comprises about 400 species throughout the world, about 50 of which are found in North America.

Although the fringed flower is more celebrated, the closed gentian is more common, and, no doubt, many of us have observed that it keeps its five petals closed against the persuasive influence of the sun's rays. Clusters of violet-blue "bottles" growing in the upper axils of the opposite, or whorled, leaves may be seen in moist situations, or beneath the shade of hemlocks or other densely foliate trees from Maine to the middle West, and southward to Georgia.

Occasionally white or yellow flowers occur; but almost invariably all gentians run true to tradition and produce deeply blue flowers on smooth stems from one to three feet high. Unlike the fringed flower which reproduces itself only through seed dissemination, the bottle variety is perennial, and persistent accordingly, if its roots are not torn up by careless flower collectors. In order to protect these flowers, the statutes of New York State make it an offense for anyone to gather either of the native wild gentians.

Odds and Ends

Russians in Paris

About 200,000 Russian exiles now make their home in Paris, with their own schools, churches and social welfare groups, where the customs and culture of pre-Soviet Russia are preserved.

Small Gold Coin

The smallest gold coin made for circulation in the United States is the $2.50 gold piece, the dollar gold piece not having been issued for general circulation since 1889.

NOT FOR APPEARANCE

A recent report of the National Safety Council advises workers employed around hot metal to wear spats.

Canadian Tourists

During one month last summer more than 90,000 automobiles carrying 250,000 passengers entered the State of Vermont from Canada.

Wisconsin's Code

In Wisconsin no children under 12 may be sent to an industrial school, and boys and girls under 16 may not be committed to jail.

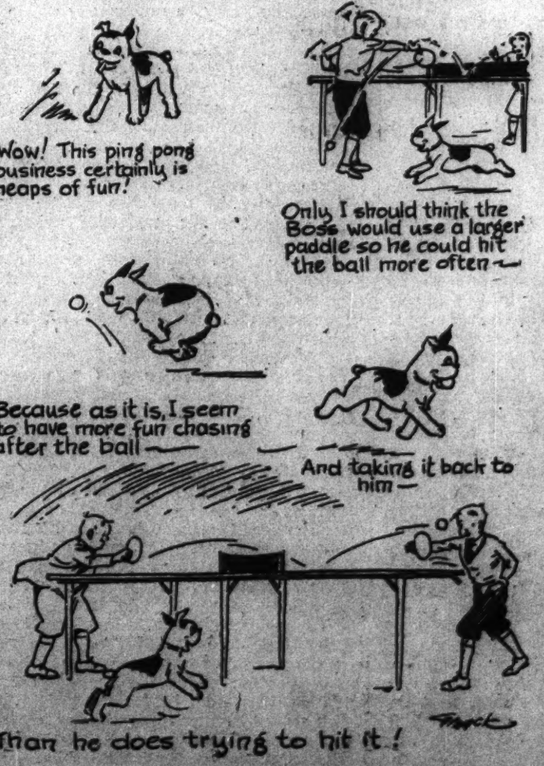
Lily Feet

"Lily feet," as the bound feet of the Chinese women were known, are no longer considered a mark of gentility, and in some Chinese provinces women are wearing an extra pair of larger shoes in order to conceal them.

The Animal Dredge

The hippopotamus performs a useful service as a natural dredge in tropical streams by eating and breaking down the great plants and weeds that otherwise would soon fill the waterways.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Wow! This ping pong business certainly is heaps of fun!
Only I should think the Boss would use a larger paddle so he could hit the ball more often—
Because as it is, I seem to have more fun chasing after the ball—
And taking it back to him—
Than he does trying to hit it!

Brevities

Passing Show: Natural scientists are endeavoring to split the atom. They should send it through the post marked "fragile."

Duluth Herald: Mussolini will be amused when he reads that it takes 80 men to rule the United States.

Arkansas Gazette: Fortunately for father, Willie's history teacher isn't requiring any home-work on the Chinese War.

Indianapolis News: If Mr. Edison succeeds in enabling aviators to see through a fog, maybe he can do something for the politicians.

Boston Transcript: Many a man who deplores contempt of law fails to see the sign which warns him to drive slowly.

London Humorist: A jazz band plays every day at a London railway station. The idea is to encourage passengers not to loiter about and miss their trains.

Toledo Blade: In low-spirited moments we visualize the time, not far distant, when men will have to organize and campaign for equal rights.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

America Again Mediates in Europe

FEW conversations transcend in importance those now being carried on in Rome between the Italian officials and Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium, in efforts to obtain a navy-building truce between France and Italy. Lack of good relations between these two Latin sisters has created a frontier situation of grave import. Such a situation has an area of concern by no means limited to the neighborhood of the Alps.

Of almost unnoticed but noteworthy significance in the Gibson conversations is the fact that the United States has once more taken the initiative in world affairs. Of late there has been a tendency to talk as if President Hoover was in a mood of self-effacement in matters relating to world order. Some commentators on his recent speeches, noticing the emphasis he placed on domestic problems, concluded that isolationism had settled again on the White House. The visit of Ambassador Gibson to Rome should correct these attempts to read the presidential thought and greatly hearten those who hope to see the United States take positive steps toward international coöperation.

Nobody knows better than Mr. Hoover that the world is just as urgently in need of American peace leadership as it was in the days immediately preceding the London conference. For the London agreement is not yet truly complete. It remains suspended in mid-air, which position it occupies by virtue of Article 21. This article is worth repeating in full:

> If during the present treaty the requirements of the national security of any high contracting party in respect to vessels of war limited by Part 3 of the present treaty are, in the opinion of that party, materially affected by new construction of any power other than those who have joined Part 3 of this treaty, that high contracting party will notify the other parties to Part 3 as to the increase required to be made in its tonnages within one or more of the categories of such vessels of war, specifying particularly the proposed increase and the reasons therefor, and shall be entitled to make such increase. Thereupon the other parties to Part 3 of this treaty shall be entitled to make a proportionate increase in the category or categories specified; and the said other parties shall promptly advise with each other through diplomatic channels as to the situation thus presented.

Without this escalator or "escape" provision, Great Britain, animated by her position as a European as well as an oceanic power, would not have signed the London treaty. Under it she served notice that she would have to depart from its rigid formulæ in case of an armaments race between France and Italy. Hence the treaty remains in mid-air so long as France and Italy stay at loggerheads.

If Great Britain, rendered anxious by any arms building by either of these two powers, adds to her own naval armaments outside of the provisions of the London Naval Treaty, then the United States and Japan would be entitled to jump on the escalator. The world might then find itself back in the situation which gave rise to the London conference.

Thus the answer to the Franco-Italian question is of vital concern to all the signatories of the London treaty. Immediately after the conference, however, the effort to bring about agreement between Rome and Paris was left to Great Britain. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, both extended their good offices, but apparently little came of their attempt, and, preoccupied with domestic and imperial questions, England now seems to have retired to her traditional place on the side lines of European affairs.

That America has stepped into the vacant place of mediator is an earnest that she will not be content until she has made the London agreement complete. Mr. Gibson's work in Rome and Paris will be followed with keen interest by all who hope to see Franco-Italian naval rivalry eliminated as a menace to world peace.

The London Motor Show

THE International Motor Exhibition held every autumn in London has become one of the largest shows in the world, and each year it is an event of increased interest to motorists of all countries. It is in the fullest sense of the term international in character, for though British machines naturally were the most numerous, the best models for 1931 designed in America, France, Italy and other countries were included; and buyers of all nationalities, intent on business, roamed around the five miles of exhibits and had the opportunity to inspect more than 1000 automobiles and 300 motorboats.

Great Britain, it may fairly be said, is still less motorized than the United States. But recent progress has been swift and sure, and in quality production she can hold her own with any country. In spite of high motor taxation, the number of vehicles in use on British roads was four times as great in 1929 as in 1920. In 1909 only 11,000 motor vehicles were manufactured in the country, but twenty years later the figure had increased to nearly 250,000. The excess of exports over imports in the last seven months was over £3,000,000 in value. These figures may not seem big, but they suffice to show that the automobile industry is firmly established in Great Britain, and that that country is now entering the world markets as an exporter. The trade is thoroughly prosperous. It employs a quarter of a million workmen. Each year it shows expansion in volume and improvement in design.

The exhibition indicates the keen competition between the makers of two continents in improving all models, from the smallest two-cylinder car to the powerful luxury sixteen-cylinder car —the latter being represented in English and American models. This year the British have concentrated on providing greater economy in working, more automatism and increased comfort without addition in price. The progress which this ever-growing industry registers every year is not less remarkable than that which is taking place in the contrivances for flying or for wireless, and in equal or greater measure affects the daily lives of the majority of civilized persons.

Britain Turns Toward Tariffs

BRITISH public opinion, disappointed by the failure of its political leaders to provide a remedy for the ever-pressing unemployment problem, begins, it would appear, to lean definitely toward tariffs as a possible solution.

Such a solution—if solution it be—has hitherto been rejected because it is contrary to the British free trade tradition. The Conservatives have lost heavily at the polls whenever they have tried to introduce it. But today the prospect of success in an election on this issue is causing the Conservative Party to buckle on its armor and close up its ranks under the leadership of Stanley Baldwin.

However, there are paradoxes and cross currents in the movement. Mr. Baldwin accepts the colonial plan for a tariff wall around the whole British Commonwealth of Nations; and lower, "preferential" walls around each country to protect it from fellow members of the Empire. But the Empire Free Traders within his party would have no barriers between sister nations in the Empire family. A curious situation is disclosed by the latest by-election.

On the same day last week that Lord Beaverbrook alone out of 600 members of the Conservative Party—members of Parliament, peers and candidates—raised his hand to oppose the policy of Mr. Baldwin, Lord Beaverbrook's independent Conservative candidate was winning the South Paddington by-election as an Empire Free Trader. At the caucus Mr. Baldwin's leadership as well as his policy won an undoubted vote of confidence, but Lord Beaverbrook scored in the by-election.

Such are some of the casual anomalies which decorate the front drop of Britain's political stage. But the chief acts in this play—which might be amusing in a period of less stern struggle—are clear, and the trend of public opinion is now almost as definitely outlined as are the peaks of the Hawley-Smoot tariff range to European observers across the Atlantic.

Today, Mr. Baldwin, in his determination to lead Great Britain carefully and cautiously into the ranks of tariff nations, undoubtedly commands the dominant support of his party. Moreover, his refusal to be precipitated by the ubiquitous press of Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere into a tariff program which the nation would never accept has strengthened his position. Mr. Baldwin is mindful of the defeat of 1923, and is not unwisely seeking to use restraint in promoting a protective policy, for today even the most rigidly protected nations are realizing that tariffs can be carried too far.

It is abundantly clear, however, that the United Kingdom and its co-members of the British Commonwealth are intent as never before upon constructing a preferential, if not a high protective, tariff system which will knit the Empire more solidly into an economic unit. The Premiers of all the Dominions now gathered in London at the Imperial Conference have demanded it; the Conservative Party has accepted it; the Labor Government has but reluctantly denied it; the Liberal Party is less violently against it.

Yet, unless and until the rift opened by the Empire Free Traders has been definitely closed, it is doubtful if the Conservatives will hasten to risk the chances of defeat on the tariff issue—chances which have just been emphasized by the House of Commons' rejection of the Conservatives' protectionist amendment to the reply to the King's Speech. An early decision at a general election now appears unlikely.

Australia in the Air!

IN THE spate of records achieved and nearly achieved in the recent flights on the England-Australia airway a noteworthy fact is apparent, namely, the number of Australians who have written their names on the sky.

First of all, eleven years ago, in November and December, 1919, when long-distance flying by airplane was far more in its infancy even than at present, two Australians, Sir Keith Smith and his brother, Sir Ross, flew to Australia, taking twenty-seven days twenty hours over the journey. Even though this time was not far removed from that of the mail steamer, it stood until 1928, when another Australian, Bert Hinkler, nearly halved the time with a splendid flight of fifteen days two hours from Croydon to Port Darwin, and this in a little light airplane, flying solo. Hinkler's record stood for a couple of years, though a gallant attempt was made on it by the English girl flier, Amy Johnson.

In September and October, 1930, no fewer than three Australian airmen set out to lower Hinkler's record, each determined to be the first to do so. Capt. C. R. Matthews was the first away, but had a forced landing in Siam and took nearly a month to do the journey. Flight Lieut. C. W. Hill got away second, and must have felt as if he was in sight of his goal when he had to come down on the island of Timor. Then came Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith in his Avro-Avian light airplane with his triumphant finish in nine days twenty-one hours. For the man who had already led the flight across the Pacific from San Francisco to Brisbane, had flown across Australia in one "hop," had flown from Australia to New Zealand and back, had made the transatlantic flight westward from Dublin to Newfoundland, and had made the American transcontinental flight from New York to San Francisco, such an achievement was to be expected.

Nor should another great Australian flier be left out of the list. Sir Hubert Wilkins has flown across the north pole and added much to the arctic and antarctic knowledge of the world. All these Australians have contributed their bits to data necessary to make long-distance aviation a safe and sound means of transport.

The Time of Crows

IN APRIL is a pleasant time for crows, and much also may be said for their occupations and amusements of summer. These are seasons when there is grain to be harvested. Also these are admirable times for the observing of the strange creatures that stride about the fields and are called men. 'Ware! Caw! Fly wide! But the very end and nubbin of the year, why, that is the one best time of all. For crows.

They are clustered in their oaks and cottonwoods. They are cast in great companies on restless, aimless, joyous wing. There is a bright blackness of them tumbling and twirling above the meditative river. The wind is hoarse and musical with the crying of the crows. There is a farness in the cry; for pastures under the rim of the world; for fields that are very far from here, and for the undoubted satisfaction and self-approval that are found in being a crow.

When the sun strikes them they are kindled to opal and gold—so much of luster and of brilliance is hidden in a lawless feather. When the wind takes their crying, that has been harsh to us, and bears it back from far away, the voices of the crows are one with the wistful gentleness of the season. We should miss them if they were not here.

To stand on a windy day, beside a slow river, a stream that is tinctured with spent leaves—to stand there and listen to the crows, why that is something. It is something of which memories are made, and songs, and the very contentments of daily existence. But all we say is simply said. We say, "The crows are flocking."

Putting First Things First in Education

GIVEN: $5,000,000 and a board of trustees. Purpose: to set up a college. Specifications and restrictions: almost none, so that the trustees have a remarkably free hand with respect to how the institution shall be founded and with respect to the policies under which it shall be administered. What happens? One of the first things the trustees decide is to have well-paid teachers and inexpensive buildings. So runs the announcement of Dr. Abraham Flexner, the director of the new college which, more exactly, is to be a school for advanced study, soon to be established somewhere in or near New Jersey.

This school, then, is setting out to prove that education can be obtained through able teachers plus adequate-but-not-luxurious quarters better than through wonderful buildings plus poor or even average teachers. This news must have been gratifying to all who want to see first things put first in education. Too often in the United States during the last few years the handsome building has been erected and the teachers' meager wage overlooked.

In this new graduate school in New Jersey there is to be a course in mathematics only if there is a first-rate teacher of mathematics to be found, and he is to be paid a salary somewhere near commensurate with his worth. Now the public is bound sooner or later to learn many things from these graduate schools which are becoming more plentiful every year. These schools stress scholarship. Teachers who are the world's foremost scholars are being attracted to their professorships.

The majority of colleges and universities have learned that a graduate school in their midst brings an air of scholarly prestige. And all such schools are tending more and more to count a superior faculty more essential than material facilities. But there has been so little publicity regarding this trend that hardly anyone outside college circles knows about it. And while some may question whether it is wise to give as much time as do these schools to the business of research, their insistence upon placing teachers above brick and mortar is certain to have a wholesome effect upon the whole field of education.

Money alone will not enlist or hold distinguished teachers in a school or college, but the feeling that those in authority are financially just in paying for teacher service goes a long way toward helping the teacher to give his best to his calling.

The teachers themselves, in their organizations local and national, are everywhere bending their efforts to raise their own professional standards. And in teacher emphasis the graduate schools are setting the pace. If school committees in town and city would give due attention to these facts, the teachers could be depended upon to respond, and there would be less community turbulence over what is wrong with the schools.

Editorial Notes

Since Benjamin Franklin said, "When times are prosperous, people go in debt; when times are hard, they save and get ahead," many great advances in all branches of civilization have been made. With all modern facilities, cannot a way be found to avoid the debts and hard times and still keep the prosperity and savings?

In Bristol, Conn., pedestrians press a button flashing on a yellow light when they wish to cross the street. Now what motorists need is something that will keep the man on the sidewalk safely there when the red light is against him.

To hear the Harvard stands cheer the light William and Mary eleven as it played an excellent brand of good, clean football would dispel any fear that the desire to win is displacing sportsmanship. It's the game that counts.

Jugoslavia's road building is for commerce, not pre-war strategy, says its Foreign Minister, citing his nation's scarcity of capital. Only strategic roads for peace lead away from such scarcity.

May not the great increase in theater attendance in the last decade be attributed to the moving of the "Family Entrance" from the saloon to the moving picture show?

Many of the candidates elected on November 4 should remember that they must provide more jobs than the political ones usually dispensed.

The Jobless Report on Unemployment

Amid all the talk about unemployment we have heard least from the man who knows most—the man without a job. His is not a swivel-chair view; he may know nothing of unemployment as a matter of economic and social maladjustment; but he knows plenty about it as a matter of food and clothing. To get this "expert's" opinion Professor Davis joined the ranks of the unemployed. What he learned from the jobless he has set down for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in a series of three articles, of which this is the second.*

By JEROME DAVIS
Professor of Practical Philanthropy, Yale Divinity School

DURING my first-hand study of unemployment in the United States from the worker's standpoint, I ran across a man who said he hadn't worked in twenty-five years. "No," he said, "what with jobs being uncertain, I found long ago it was better not to work at all and thin you're not troubled by getting fired. Next week I'm goin' to Montreal to stay a month. There you kin get good drinks for the asking. After that I'll head for Jacksonville, Florida, for the winter."

"But how can you get enough to eat?" I asked.

"I bums 'em. Just watch me. It's elivin o'clock now. In an hour and a half I'll be having the best meal you ever ate."

"I should think you'd get lonely and want someone with you," I continued.

"No, no. If I did take a pal, he'd get lazy on me, and wouldn't work. Then I'd have to bum for him, too."

It is only fair to say that this is the only professional bum whom I encountered who was entirely willing to confess his methods and who had had such a long career.

Another cause of unemployment cited by men I met and one which tied for first place with machine production was "the deviltry of the rich."

"Yep, it's tough," said one. "There's plenty of money in the country—millions, but the rich crowd git it all."

Another in Boston complained, "A rich man last Sunday came onto the Common where 500 of us were starving and spent forty cents on peanuts to feed the squirrels. When a man asked him for a nickel for food, he called a cop. The rich are the real cause of our troubles."

In fact, many seemed to fix all their difficulties, indeed all the woes of the universe, on one culprit, "capitalism." It was for them a sort of universal scapegoat. One, for example, said, "Unemployment! Who fires us all? The rich, I tell you. They are just robbing us, that's all. They make us work like horses, pay us only enough to barely live, then because we don't have enough money to buy what they make, throw us out on the street."

* * *

I ran across quite a number who said that they planned to enter the criminal field rather than starve. As one explained to me, "When winter comes, if I ain't got a job, what I'm goin' to do is to get a gun and then rob a chain store or a gas station. Suppose I get caught, well I'm a lot better off, ain't I, than I am now? Suppose I gets away, then I can at least live like an honest man. I might just as well get some graft as the rich fellows." Some of the more intelligent made jokes about the two political parties: "the full dinner pail" came in for its full quota.

Some laid unemployment to prohibition. "There are too many grafters today. Everywhere the money goes to the men who are dishonest; even the cops graft off booze." Another said, "Prohibition has ruined the country. Business has never been the same since." When I asked how prohibition could be the cause of unemployment it was explained to me that the foreigners were the chief bootleggers. They wait until they save up enough money and then go back to the old country. "The result is, America loses the money."

Most of the workers, in citing prohibition as a cause, told of the thousands of men who used to be employed in the breweries and the saloons, and then of the thousands more who made articles used in these places. One declared that in Boston alone 25,000 had been employed in the liquor business. When I inquired why, if prohibition was the cause, there had not been depression long ago, they usually replied that it's only as work begins to slacken that the real effects of prohibition comes to the surface. Scores maintained that at any rate the saloon used to provide a place where a man could at least get free bread.

* * *

While the great bulk of those interviewed were hostile toward the Volstead Act, there was a small minority of the thinking unemployed who vigorously supported it. They asserted that not only had prohibition not been a cause of unemployment, but had it not been for the abolition of liquor their present condition would be far worse. Several volunteered that they had saved what they otherwise would have drunk.

One said, "The only trouble with prohibition is that it isn't enforced. If instead of fining violators, the judge would sentence them to the wood pile, there wouldn't be any more drinking."

I found that the unemployed were doing surprisingly little drinking, quite a contrast to conditions among this class of men in preprohibition days. In some cases they were actually substituting soft drinks because "You can get it, but it costs too much."

Even the workers who were most bitter against prohibition testified that there was far less liquor sold now than in the days of the saloon. All declared that the places where liquor is now available do not have the attraction of the saloon. There is no free food and "Ya can't sit around and enjoy yourself like in the old days." In Boston many of the unemployed declared that there was less liquor sold in the entire city than was disposed of in a handful of saloons in but one section of the city in former days.

* * *

On the whole, the unemployed felt that Bolshevism was a serious threat. Some hoped for a revolution, others were opposed, only a few did not take the Reds seriously. To be sure, one man said he had never heard of "Bolshevism," or the "Reds," and asked me what I meant.

Strangely enough the most radical group of all I found not in the municipal lodging house or sleeping on the park benches, but in a respectable carpenters' union in Boston. There the unemployed union men stated frankly they wished we would have revolution, and that the Russian workers, while receiving less wages, were far better off, for they were sure of their jobs.

One said, "In Russia they don't allow no hoarding. Everyone's equal. Here Ford has a billion dollars. If he spent it we would all have work."

Another said, "If millions of our citizens don't get work soon, the country will go Bolshevist."

A long, thin man, wearing a good-looking dark blue suit, declared, "This unemployment is driving the country to radicalism. The rich people control the press and sugar-coat it over. In Russia the workers don't have money, but they live. You can't tell nothing about Russia from reading the newspapers, though."

To my amazement one union carpenter volunteered that he had a daughter who was in Moscow and earned her living by writing articles for Bolshevist periodicals. He carefully explained to ten men who crowded around him, "In Russia they are trying to build a world for the workers."

One of his listeners inquired, "What about people sleeping twelve in one room over there?"

"That isn't true," the carpenter declared. "But it is true that five sleep in one room. I tell you, though, in ten years Russia will be ahead of the United States."

When I left the group, Russia was still the topic of conversation and exciting a large number of queries.

* * *

Besides men, there were girls aplenty out of work. Some did not even have rooms. I talked with one who wore a red Tam o' Shanter cap and a soiled blouse. She told me of coming from Canada to work in the textile mills, of good employment for several years, then of being laid off. Now she was on her way to Maine "to rustle potatoes at ten cents a barrel."

In conversation with those in Portland and Bath I found that the men raised in Maine were very much less radical than those from any other group. They declared they didn't know what caused unemployment. One said, "It isn't the rich. If I had money I'd do just what they're doing." Another declared, "There's no danger of Bolshevism. All the Reds put together don't amount to nothin'."

I came away from my experience of making friends with the unemployed realizing that they are not such a bad lot. Most of them are the victims of circumstances. Depression tends to make irregular work. Irregular work creates irregular workers. Irregular workers produce in some cases professional loafers, in others criminals, and in still others Bolsheviki.

Is this crop of business irregularity inevitable in a country that prides itself on its wealth and economic organization?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Mining Camp in 1890 and Today

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Late in the summer of 1890, my husband and I moved to Joplin, Mo., where the zinc and lead mining industry was flourishing.

"Pay day" was every Saturday night. On that night the banks were open until midnight, the stores until 10 p. m., while the brightly lighted saloons and dance halls would be open until the gray dawn began to appear. These places were reaching out for the miner as long as he had a dollar in his pocket, but as soon as his pockets were empty, he was thrust into the street to fall into the gutter or stumble home to his wife and babies empty handed. The only thing left for the wife to do was to "take in" washing to feed the little ones.

This summer I had the opportunity of spending four and one-half months in Kellogg, Ida., in the Cœur d'Alene mining district. I was situated in the business section of this town. There were two "pay days," the 14th and 28th of each month. On these days the wives and children came with the fathers—miners—many in motorcars, to help spend the pay check and pay the bills, all looking happy and dressed as for a holiday.

The Cœur d'Alene mining district is said to be the "wettest" place in Idaho, yet I saw no street brawls and only three intoxicated men while I was there. Not much like the mining camp of forty years ago, when it was not safe for an unattended woman to go on the streets after 8 o'clock on Saturday nights.

To those of us who have had such experiences, how absurd it sounds to hear the "wets" proclaim, "More liquor is being used today than before prohibition."

Seattle, Wash. (MRS.) AMY S. ANTLES.

How to Prepare for Prosperity

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thoughtful persons realize this is the time to prepare for prosperity and opportunities that are certain to come as has always been the case in American history. Quite a number of readers of the Monitor have already reorganized their money methods by adopting some or all of the "Ten Steps to Success" advocated by the National Thrift Committee, of which I am chairman. This Ten-Point-Plan was originated during the dark days of the World War, and has helped many thousands of people on the way to financial independence.

Our committee has just published a neat, small wall poster giving these ten points together with the calendar of daily topics of National Thrift Week, January 17-23, which is sponsored by the National Thrift Committee of the Y. M. C. A. We also have available for free distribution a pamphlet by E. A. Hungerford, our budget book editor, on a "Child's Money Program," giving important suggestions on training children from early youth through college on money matters. This contains actual budgets used by the author's children during high school and extending into college days. A copy of this poster and the leaflet will be sent to any of your readers who will send postage stamps to cover mailing.

The committee also has prepared a convenient thirty-two page budget book with records for twelve months which is distributed each year by thousands. A copy of this book will be sent to those desiring it, but we ask them to inclose 10 cents in postage to cover cost of mailing, wrapping, etc.

May I appeal through your columns to parents to instruct their children early in life on the powerful influence of money for good or evil on human character?

New York, N. Y. ADOLPH LEWISOHN

Prices Lower, Consumption Higher

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An organization representing all the principal manufacturing industries of the United States gives as an encouraging sign of a possible strengthening of business conditions the firming of wholesale commodity prices. This view of the industrial and commercial situation is popular, but based on unsound premises.

The fundamental cause of the present widespread business depression is underconsumption on the part of the general public. When prices in the past World War period were forced to unheard of peaks, buying slackened, and the panic of 1920 followed. To some extent the same conditions obtained in 1929, with a similar result. Nothing is more certain than that with a prolonged period of sustained high prices the general purchasing power is substantially diminished.

A single illustration will suffice. Through concerted action of the copper producers the price of that metal was artificially advanced about 40 per cent in 1928-29. Existing contracts requiring copper kept up the demand for a time, but it soon became apparent that there was a falling off in orders, and the price gradually fell to the lowest point in 23 years.

Who wants higher prices? The producer, of course, but if the higher price restricts consumption, where is the gain?

New York, N. Y. W. G.